

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1853.

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## BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE approaching termination of the East India Company's Charter naturally draws the attention of the public to the state of our Indian Empire, and the manner in which we have governed it. Few people have any precise notions as to what India really is. They have an idea of an Empire, vast, magnificent, teeming with wealth and barbaric splendour; covered in some parts with an immense population of docile Hindoos, and in others with a population no less numerous, of restless, dissatisfied, and warlike Sikhs, Scindians, and nations hostile to our power and supremacy. It may be well to state in a few words of what our Indian Empire in reality consists, and with what results, as regards ourselves and the welfare of the Indian nations, we have governed the country.

It appears from the "statistical papers relating to India," printed in the first instance for the Directors of the East India Company, and afterwards for the House of Commons, that British India, including the native states which are under our protection, covers an area of 1,300,000 square miles, a country more than half as large as Europe; and that it is inhabited by nearly 150,000,000 of people. The protected and other semi-independent states under the government of the native Princes of India, occupy upwards of one-half, or 717,000 square miles of this immense territory. The population of these native states is more sparse than that of the provinces which

are under the direct control and authority of Great Britain, and amounts to but 53,000,000. This great country possesses a fertile soil, a favourable sky, an industrious and ingenious people, and abounds in every known and available source of national wealth. It possesses almost every variety of climate and production; and was the seat of learning, of art, of science, of commerce, and of a high order of civilisation, at a time when the savage inhabitants of the British Isles roamed in the woods, and painted and tattooed their bodies, like the New Zealanders. The Government of this splendid Empire—more splendid than ever fell to the share of the Roman Cæsars—consists of three separate departments; of which one is in India, and the other two are in London. The most ancient, and that which wields all, or nearly all, the civil, military, and general patronage, is the Court of Directors of the East India Company; the second is the Board of Control—a body that changes with each change of Ministry in this country, and which, under the authority, and with the advice of Parliament, exercises political power; the third is composed of the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the large body of Englishmen subordinate to them who fill all the places of power and profit in the Presidencies, and collect and administer the revenues.

And how have these three jurisdictions performed between them the solemn and responsible duty which they have undertaken? Have they, acting as they do for the greatest and

most civilised nation under the sun, extended the blessings of that civilisation to the tribes and races under their charge? Have they endeavoured, by the beneficence of their rule, to make the natives forget that they are a conquered people? Have they developed the rich and varied resources of the country? Have they undertaken large and necessary public works? Have they constructed canals, roads, and bridges? Have they provided for the first want of large agricultural districts, which only need irrigation to rank among the most fertile portions of the world, and to maintain large numbers of happy and prosperous cultivators? Have they endeavoured to diffuse education and a knowledge of the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe among the 100,000,000 of people committed to their charge? Have they given to the Hindoo, or to the Parsee, or to any other of the friendly and intelligent races that are directly submitted to their authority a fair share, or, indeed any share, in the local government of their own country? Impartial justice compels us to answer in the negative to most of these questions. It is true, they have not utterly neglected all the great duties. They have extended the influence of European civilisation so far as nearly to eradicate the abominable practices of the burning of widows, the systematic murder of female infants, and the horrible rites of Thuggee. With their sanction, if not their aid, the Bible has been translated into ten of the native languages, and distributed extensively among Mussulmans and Hindoos;



SCENE IN A MAGISTRATE'S CUTCHERY (OR COURT), IN OUDE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



and twenty-two missionary societies have despatched their agents to almost all parts of the country. In addition to this, they have expended upon the education of the people an annual sum, amounting to about one half of the salary of the Governor-General; and have turned their attention—but hitherto with few results, and none of any magnitude—to the increase of internal communications by means of roads and canals and also to the irrigation of some of the rainless districts. With this we might end the catalogue of the benefits that British rule has conferred upon India. All the evidence collected upon the subject confirms the melancholy fact that under our blighting influence the condition of the native population of India is nothing less than "abject." The term was applied by Sir Thomas Munro, as applicable to the condition of India in a generation that has passed away, and was again used by a competent and experienced witness so lately as 1846. Still more recently, Mr. Saville Marryett, who passed nearly fifty years in the service of the East India Company, alleged "that India was verging to the lowest ebb of pauperism, and that of late years a large portion of the public revenue was paid by encroachment upon the capital of the country." Perhaps the most miserable peasants in the world are the Ryots of India. They are patient, laborious, and frugal; and subsist, on the average, at less than threepence sterling per day. They live in huts described as "not fit for English pig-sties;" and are clad in rags that are often insufficient for health, and sometimes for decency. "The Ryot lives generally," says a writer in the twelfth Number of the *Calcutta Review*, "upon coarse rice and dholl; vegetables and fish would be luxuries to him. His dress consists of a bit of rag and a slender chudder. He toils from 'morn to noon, and from noon to dewy eve;' and, despite this, he is a haggard, poverty-smitten, wretched creature. This is no exaggeration. Even in ordinary times, and in ordinary circumstances, the Ryots may often be seen fasting for days and nights for want of food." Yet these people are deemed fit objects for a high and oppressive taxation; and salt, their sole luxury and indispensable necessary, is subjected to an enormous impost. "No intelligent people," said Lord Ellenborough, in 1852, "would submit to such a rule as ours;" and yet the Hindoos are intelligent, in spite of their great demerit of undue patience under gross misgovernment. Hence, there is always danger to our power in India; and hence we are compelled to chastise with the utmost severity any attempt at military aggression against our power on the part of any of the semi-independent states. Their temporary success might awake the dormant but not defunct patriotism of the whole population—Mussulman as well as Hindoo—in which case the result might speedily be our total expulsion from the country. We are but a handful of men in India; for what are 10,000 civilians and 20,000 soldiers among a population of 150,000,000? We rule by the strong hand; we govern by terror; we rely upon the prestige of our invincible arms, and of our ancient as well as present renown; and if the natives but knew their own strength as well as the European Governors of India know it, not many years would elapse ere we saw the last vestige of our proud dominion in the East crumbling to ashes beneath our feet.

While such is, in general, the condition of the British provinces, the numerous states that are still governed by their native sovereigns, present, in every respect, a striking and favourable contrast. Whenever we "annex" a state—as we have recently done Scinde, Sattara, and the Punjaub—the revenues begin to fail. We cannot govern like the native Princes. We cannot collect revenue like them; and though the taxes we impose are higher than those to which the natives have been previously subjected, the universal result is, that the proceeds are less. Scinde does not pay its expenses. The Punjaub is described as a bottomless pit of expense. Sattara favours us with an annual deficit; and Pegu, our last acquisition, will no doubt produce a result as unsatisfactory as its unfortunate predecessors. Whilst we either begrudge the expense, or have not the means to found colleges and schools, to construct roads and bridges, and to lead the fertile canals of irrigation into the heart of the country, the native princes are more favourably situated, if not better disposed. One minor sovereign has found means to expend upon the education of his subjects an annual sum nearly ten times greater than that which the British Government feels itself called upon to bestow for a similar purpose; while none of the native potentates have neglected the important subject of irrigation. Even the Mogul Emperors, whom we overthrew and dispossessed, were fully sensible of its vast importance; and one of them, as early as the fourteenth century, constructed a canal for irrigation, 200 miles in length; and similar works were carried on by his successors until the downfall of their empire. It is only thirty years ago that the British Government first directed its attention to the subject.

It may not unreasonably be thought that if the consequences of British rule have been thus disastrous to the natives, there have been advantages on the British side which have rendered it worth our while to incur so tremendous a risk and so fearful a responsibility. No doubt there have been advantages on our side. The immense patronage of India must have been productive of immense enrichment to thousands of English families through many generations; and it is something in the world's eye that adds to our splendour, our dignity, and our power, that *we*, remote islanders, as we are, should be the lords of such an empire. But if the British power in India be subjected to one great test, that of its financial results, it will be found that while it has been oppressive to the people, it has been unprofitable to their rulers. In the year 1792, the public debt of the Indian Government slightly exceeded £7,000,000. After sixty years of successful but sanguinary and profitless wars, and constant annexations and extensions of territory, the public debt in 1850 amounted to nearly £51,000,000. The Indian Government is unable at the present moment to borrow money at an easier rate than six or seven, according to some accounts, ten per cent.

These, and many other circumstances equally condemnatory of the system we have hitherto pursued in India, will, no doubt, be brought to the light of day in the approaching discussions of the British Parliament. It is high time that India should be considered as something better than a nest of patronage. It is high time that public opinion should be thoroughly enlightened upon the consequences of our neglect and misrule; and that something should be done for the natives of India, as well as for the "handful" of Englishmen who administer its resources. Let us not give all our sympathy to "Uncle Tom" and the slaves of America, whom we cannot liberate; but let us, for mercy's sake, devote a portion of it to the unhappy Hindoos, whose position we can raise from degradation and misery to comparative happiness, with more advantage to ourselves than even to them.

#### THE CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA.

The administration of the criminal law in India, by the Company's Courts, has, for fifteen years, been condemned by Government itself. At the same time, the obstacles to a just administration of the law are immense. The ignorance of the native pleaders; the corruption of the *omahs*, or native officers of the courts; the prevalence of perjury among all classes of native witnesses; the impossibility of checking oppression in the execution of the native decrees; the imperfect knowledge possessed by the Anglo-Indian judges of the multitude of dialects, and of the customs, manners, and ideas of the natives, contribute so many serious impediments to the healthy course of law, that justice becomes "a perfect *carum mortuum* not worth the having."

The latter phase of inconsistency is shown in the personnel of the English magistrates, who, in the illustration upon the preceding page, is

presiding in a *cutchery*, or court, in Oude, where all the other actors in the scene are natives of the country. The investigation in progress is that of a charge of poisoning. In the right-hand foreground is seated the magistrate. On the left is the *sheristahdar* of the court, reading the *Roobookary*, or charge against the prisoner. Next is a Sepoy of the Guard removing the prisoner's *puggree*, or head-dress, that the approver may have a distinct view of him. The prisoner is a professional poisoner, brought in irons before the English magistrate for the purpose of identification by the Government approvers. Nearly in front of him is an old approver, closely scrutinising the prisoner's features. To the left of the prisoner is a line of six other approvers, each in his turn ready to confront the accused; these approvers, being old, conditionally pardoned for the purpose of detecting their former companions in iniquity. Behind these are two Sepoys of the Guard, and above them is the *punkah*. Behind the magistrate's chair are his *peons*, or attendants.

The scene, which is extremely picturesque and strikingly characteristic, is from a clever sketch by Mr. B. D. Grant, 35th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The bitter cold and cutting winds that have succeeded to the two or three days that ushered in "le joli mois de Mai" have had some effect in retarding the departure of the *beau monde*, who, cheated into the belief that the sunshine meant to last—the soft breezes intended still to blow—the lilacs and laburnums to burst into sudden glory—and, what is far more interesting and important to *Parisiennes*, the summer toilets to be worn without risk of showers and hail-storms, now resign themselves (with pretty good grace, it must be admitted) to re-light their fires, put off their departures to the country, and prolong the season with a few more farewell balls, dinners, and soirées. Still, when the weather will let them, are the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne filled with gay promenaders—on foot, on horseback, and in carriages; still are the Jardins des Tuileries frequented by ladies, sitting in sheltered sunny corners, where the sun now and then peeps from behind the clouds, and the bitter wind does not blow; where wet nurses, in their more or less picturesque provincial costumes, carry about their nursing, and where, when they have the luck to meet a *payse* (a countrywoman), they pass hours in conversing in the most unintelligible *patois*; where *bonnes* and governesses look more or less after their young charges, who are generally most extravagantly attired, with enormous hats, very short petticoats, very long waists, and a profusion of flounces, displaying altogether a contempt for artistic rules of proportion highly edifying to the beholders.

The Empress's health slowly mends, but great care is still requisite to ensure her recovery; it is probable that she will pass nearly the whole of the summer at St. Cloud, with but little fatigue or exertion: it is said that, until the last moment, the Emperor hoped for a different conclusion to her sufferings, and but an hour before the accident dictated a reassuring letter to the Duchesse d'Albe, her sister, who is shortly expected in Paris.

The funeral of the Spanish ambassador, Donoso Cortes, Marquis de Val de Gamas, whose almost sudden death, from the rupture of one of the principal vessels of the heart, caused so painful a sensation last week, was conducted with extraordinary magnificence. The body, which was embalmed by the process of M. Balard, was deposited in the vault of the church of St. Philippe du Roule, there to remain till it be transported to Spain.

The second exhibition of horticulture in the Champs Elysées, took place the end of last and the beginning of the present week. The interior arrangement of the tent was remarkably picturesque, and the general effect of the show—consisting principally of roses, azaleas, tulips, cinerarias, &c.—was extremely beautiful, though we noticed few individual specimens of great value or rarity. During the whole of the display the tent was crowded, and the number of English visitors was remarkable.

The Italian Opera gave, on Tuesday, the "Bravo," of Mercadante, a work little known in France, though highly popular in Italy. Madame Lagrange, as usual, had the honours of the evening. It appears that the report of this excellent singer's re-engagement for the Italians next year is, at least, premature; and that M. Corti, the director, by a strange and incomprehensible inconsistency, offers to the cantatrice who certainly rescued the theatre from falling into utter inanition, a smaller sum than he gave to Mlle. Cruvelli, whose caprices, exaggerated pretensions, and frequent instances of carelessness, amounting at times almost to contempt of her audience, greatly obscure her talents, and prevent her ever being what may be considered a sure card to any theatre. On his own part, M. Corti, having already obtained double the subvention accorded to Mr. Lumley, now demands from the state an additional sum amounting to half as much more. As may be supposed, therefore, the interests of the Italian Opera for next season are not in a very promising condition; joined to which, the want of an *ensemble* of first-rate or even truly good singers, deprives the theatre entirely of that constant and real attraction, in the days of such geniuses as Rubini, Tamburini, Lablache, Persiani, Grisi, Mario, united, rendered the Italian Opera probably the most enchanting entertainment in the world.

Three books of considerable interest and merit have recently appeared in Paris—an event as rare as welcome in the present state of French literature: these are—"Les Critiques et Récrets Littéraires," of Edmond Texier, whose "Tableau de Paris" was one of the most striking and successful books of last year; "Les Nuits Anglaises," of Méry; and "Le Monde Prophétique," of Henri Delaage. All are, in their different forms and subjects, works of real charm, talent, and amusement; the last-named, in particular, contains a series of details, anecdotes, and theories on the subject of magnetism, witchcraft, and other mysterious and occult sciences, full of singular interest.

We hoped, dear readers, to be able to give you this week the result of our experience on the subject of the moving tables; but, alas! we are yet unable to speak from personal observation—our table having resolutely refused, after a sitting of upwards of an hour—to stir the hundredth part of an inch. Why or wherefore, we pretend not to say, as the fact of less sullen ones performing a variety of magical evolutions, is beyond a doubt. Like Jacob Faithful's father, we will hope for "better luck next time."

En attendant, we will give you the result of our experiments with the key—experiments of which the invariable success renders us competent to speak with certainty. We took a common door-key, placed it between the leaves of a book, about the middle of the volume, crosswise, so that the ring projected beyond the margin; the book was then tightly tied round with a piece of tape, so as to make it hold the key by the pressure, though the key itself was not otherwise attached. The key and book were then held suspended by two persons—ourselves and another—by each placing a fore-finger extended beneath the ring of the key, the point just touching the stem. We both, earnestly fixing our attention on the object, agreed to desire one end of the book to turn to the right: in a few seconds a certain inclination in that direction became visible, and gradually the key, turning like a pivot on the fingers, brought it round to the point indicated. We then, by mutual accord, opposed our desires. For a much longer time the book and key remained immovable; at length a barely perceptible movement in our direction became apparent, and, after a long struggle, the book slowly and hesitatingly crept round as before. We have since repeatedly tried the experiment with different persons, and *always* with the same results—a rapid turning where the wills accord, a much slower and more painful one where they oppose, and then the direction followed being invariably that of the person whose will or whose magnetic fluid is the stronger—a fact which is easily tested by comparison with the various other persons assembled; and finally, where two persons are of equal force, which may be proved by the same means, a total absence of motion. We doubt not some strong-minded individuals will sneer at our experiences; for ourselves we only repeat, in perfect good faith, the result of innumerable trials.

##### FRANCE.

The report of the Committee of the Legislative Body on the Budget renders an account of the financial position of the country. As to the financial situation, the committee is of opinion that the Budget for 1854 offers all the conditions of a *bona fide* equilibrium. It approves of all the savings effected in the Ministerial departments, and particularly the diminution in the credits for the army. The committee declares that it looks on that circumstance as a remarkable indication of the policy of the Government. "It is the most eloquent commentary that can be given," says the report, "on the expression which has re-echoed through Europe—'The Empire is peace.'"

Amongst the amendments accepted by the Government is one which

reduces by one million the credits allowed to the department of Public Works for ordinary works; another, which gives a saving of 700,000f. on the Budget of War; and lastly, one diminishing by 300,000f. the subvention accorded to the Imperial Colleges. The total of the savings accepted by the Council of State is 2,079,000f.

There have been of late some unmistakable indications of opposition in the Legislative Corps on various questions, such as the Jury Bill, the bill on Civil Pensions, &c.; but the Emperor appears pleased with the Deputies, and the session has been prolonged to the 28th inst.

The project for the re-establishment of the penalty of death for political crimes has been agreed to by the Council of State. M. de Cormenin, the eminent political writer, alone abstained from voting on the occasion.

The last new project at Paris is the formation of a company for the construction of lodging-houses, on an enormous scale, for the working classes. The company will be guaranteed  $\frac{4}{5}$  per cent on their outlay; but the Administration, that is the Government, will have the power to fix the maximum of the rent to be charged for the rooms. For a night's lodging and a single room, 20 centimes, or 4 sous will be the maximum. These immense buildings are to be erected in the finest and healthiest quarters of Paris, in the immediate neighbourhood of the railroad termini. They will be furnished with wash-houses, bathing places, gardens, walks, &c., and otherwise provided with every comfort suited to the class for which they are intended, and to whom the apartments will be let out, furnished, or unfurnished, at a moderate rent. A similar undertaking for the accommodation and comfort of the subaltern employes of Government offices, and persons whose means are limited, is also to be entered upon. The healthiest spots will also be selected for these buildings, and they will have the advantage of gardens, baths, and other comforts; it is even said that eating-houses will be comprised. Here also a certain amount of interest will be guaranteed; but, as in the former case, the Government will have the power of fixing the maximum of rent to be charged.

It is certain that the poorer classes have suffered a great deal from the vast improvements that have been going on, and are still going on, in Paris. The narrow and filthy streets inhabited by these classes, with their over-crowded and unwholesome houses, are being swept away, and it is calculated that already not less than 1500 houses have been levelled to the ground in those parts of the city. The consequence is, that the working men, who were the principal tenants, have been obliged to move elsewhere; and the disappearance of such a mass of buildings has had the effect of raising to an exorbitant degree house rent in every quarter of Paris—having in many instances increased full 50 per cent within the last few months.

It is stated that, a few days ago, the Emperor stopped in the garden of the Tuileries to chat with a gendarme, and that the man having told him that he was not happy, as he was in love with a girl, but could not marry her because he had no money, his Majesty made him a present of 3000f.

##### BELGIUM.

The general discussion on the bill for increasing the Belgian army to 100,000 was brought to a close on Friday, the Chamber of the Representatives declaring, by a majority of seventy-two to twenty-one, in favour of that number; and it is easily to be perceived that late events and rumours have contributed in no slight degree to this important and much-debated result. In the course of the discussion M. Dumertier observed that if the people of Belgium entertained the opinion expressed by an honourable member, that the Belgian army could not resist a French one, they had better affix posting-bills on the frontiers, announcing "Belgium to be sold or let." The patriotic declarations of M. Dumertier were loudly cheered in the Chamber, and, even although against the rules of the house, in the public tribunes. All the members of the late cabinet—the Rogier one—voted for the bill, as did also such eminent liberals as M. Verhaeger and M. Lebeau.

The Budget demanded by the Government is 32,000,000 of francs. Although so small a country, this is not the first time that Belgium has supported an army of similar magnitude; and the appeal made by M. Van Overloop to the frightful expenses of the French occupation in 1794, when 42,000,000f. were demanded within twenty-four hours, and the country otherwise drained of its resources, doubtless diminished very much the disinclination of the representatives to pass a measure inflicting increased burdens upon their constituents.

There is no doubt this increased Budget and the visit of King Leopold and his eldest son to Vienna, are the reply of the Belgian Government to the threats of annexing Belgium, which Louis-Napoleon lately permitted himself to use when complaining of Austrian intervention in the East.

##### HOLLAND.

The Papal Internuncio has addressed circulars to the Catholics, announcing the introduction of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy. The Catholic journals state:—"The ecclesiastical authority has passed into the hands of the Catholic Bishops, who were the cause of so much alarm. The Government has seen this, and has not attempted to interfere. It has, in fact, done exactly what the preceding Ministry did. Under the Thorbecke Ministry the *Nederlander* said: 'The Episcopal hierarchy is indeed an accomplished fact, but it is not a consummated fact.' Under the Ministry of Van Hall this hierarchy has become an accomplished fact." This is the assertion of a Catholic journal. No Governmental measure has yet legally established this "consummation;" and, therefore, it exists only upon sufferance, as the Catholic journalists very well know. But, in presenting this statement in the guise of a "consummated fact," it is hoped to allure people into the belief of its legality, as though, having taken possession by force, the absolute fact of this possession necessitated its absolute right and legality, all laws to the contrary notwithstanding. This is Catholic doctrine in ecclesiastical matters.

##### GERMANY.

The Prussian Budget, in which receipts and expenditure are very nearly balanced, has been adopted.

The King of the Belgians, with the Duke de Brabant, arrived in Berlin on the 4th. The King of Prussia went to meet his Royal guest at the Potsdam railway station. The King of the Belgians was expected in Vienna on the 12th.

##### SWITZERLAND.

The Government of the canton of Freiburg has decreed a forced loan of £10,000, to meet the deficiency caused by the expenditure in suppressing the insurrection of the 22nd ult.

##### SPAIN.

The Duc de Rianzares, husband of Queen Christina, arrived at Bayonne on Tuesday, at noon, and immediately set out for Paris. The Count San Luis was expected to accept the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs.

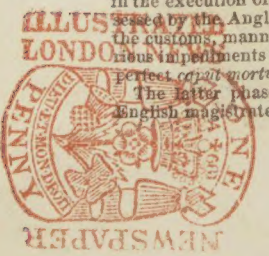
It is said that the differences between the Court of Vienna and the Piedmontese Government are in course of arrangement, if they are not already settled.

##### TURKEY.

The question of the Holy Places seems in a fair way of being settled, the principal difficulties being raised rather upon the manner than the matter of the ratification. Prince Menschikoff wishes that the privileges which the Sultan is disposed to accord to the Greek Christians under his sway, shall be embodied in a formal treaty between Turkey and Russia. The Turks agree only to the granting of a firman. The Porte cannot, they say, with any regard to its own honour as an independent nation, submit to a treaty with a foreign power which would give it such influence over persons who, however they may be Greeks by religion, are, nevertheless, subjects of the Porte. The Patriarch of Constantinople, the head of the Greek Church, is the subject of the Porte, and, as such, owes allegiance to it, and not to a foreign power. It is difficult, however, to suppose that the ostentatious Russian Embassy will be content to retire without having gained more than a firman granting to their co-religionists in reality no more than they have practically possessed for some years past in Jerusalem. What Russia really wishes is to assume a protectorate over the Greek Church in the Ottoman Empire, a claim which, if conceded, would, in creating a Russian empire over 10,000,000 of Ottoman subjects, at once extinguish what remains of Turkish independence. The movements of the Russian Embassy are still veiled in mystery, and are a puzzle to the oldest diplomatists. Some fear that Russia will achieve a secret *coup de main*, similar to that of Unkiar Skelessi, and that the Ambassadors of the great powers will hear, to their consternation, that all is concluded before they have well learned what is going forward. But the circumstances are since changed, and the Monarch who now wields the Ottoman sceptre is a great contrast to the vigorous Sultan Mahmoud, and is much less likely to commit himself to so momentous an act. Letters from Odessa speak of the preparations for war in the different ports of the Black Sea as going on with the greatest activity. The Turks have aroused themselves, and are arming as well as they are able.

##### JAMAICA.

From Jamaica we have advices to the 21st ult. The House of Assembly had passed the Provincial Revenue Bill, and tacked to it appropri-





tion clauses in which it was ordered that salaries should be paid at the reduced rate contemplated by the last Retrenchment Bill. This bill was sent to the Council, and on the 15th they rejected it unanimously, not having the power of amending a bill of supply. In consequence of this the Governor prorogued the Legislature on the 19th until the 25th to afford the House an opportunity of retracing their steps, and enacting a bill more agreeable to the Council.

AMERICA.

By the *Arctic* we have advices from New York to the 30th ult. The Secretary of State was about to take up for consideration the North American Fisheries question, as well as the subject of commercial intercourse with our Canadian colonies.

The territorial dispute between New Mexico and Mexico was beginning to excite apprehensions. Governor Lane, of New Mexico, had issued a proclamation claiming the Mecilla Valley, which was left in the State of Chihuahua by, as he asserted, a palpable error of Mr. Bartlett, the late United States' boundary commissioner, and had called upon Colonel Sumner for the aid of the military under his command to take possession of the disputed ground. This assistance was declined by the Colonel, and the Mexicans immediately occupied it with all the troops they could collect. The Mexicans are reported to be very determined to retain possession of the Mecilla Valley, and threatened to arrest Governor Lane if found trespassing on Mexican territory. The *Washington Union*, which is supposed to express the opinions of the President, "does not undertake to say at the present moment whether Governor Lane had acted with due caution and circumspection, or whether the exigency was so sudden and pressing as to require prompt action on his part without waiting for a diplomatic understanding with Mexico through the State department; but, in the meantime, denies that Governor Lane has been guilty of forcible annexation, or has committed a spoliation on Mexican territory. There is no doubt but that the district which Governor Lane claims belongs to the United States, and is a part of the territory of New Mexico."

The general movement for increased wages was manifesting itself in the United States as extensively as in England, and strikes were causing inconvenience.

In the Canadian Parliament on the 20th ult. Mr. M'Kenzie's motion for an address in favour of the liberation of the Irish exiles was rejected by a majority of six.

INDIA, CHINA, AND THE CAPE.

The following despatch has been received, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Trieste, May 11:—On the 19th of March, the force under Sir John Cheape captured the stronghold of the robber chief Meanton, near Donabew, after four hours' obstinate fighting, in which 102 rank and file were killed and wounded. Nothing was known with certainty as to the state of affairs at Ava, or as to the ulterior movements of our troops. Mr. Luard, of the Indian civil service, had been suspended for having offered, if a public inquiry were allowed him, to prove certain judges guilty of infamous conduct in the discharge of their judicial functions. A public investigation as to the truth of Mr. Luard's challenge was unanimously desired by the Indian press. Great indignation prevailed throughout India in consequence of the report that the Home Government intended to renew the Indian Charter for ten years, without waiting for an inquiry.

Intelligence had been received from China down to March 27th, at which date Sir G. Bonham had gone to Shanghai. The insurrection had advanced with such rapid strides that the Emperor had been forced to demand assistance. It is reported that letters from Shanghai to the 3rd of March contain an announcement that the British residents had provisioned their ships, and were prepared to embark in case of emergency; that the Chinese authorities had applied to the British Consul for aid to enable them to protect Nankin, and to quell the rebellion; and that the Consul had referred the matter to the Colonial Government at Hong-Kong.

By this mail advices have been received from the Cape down to the 22d of March. The Kafir war had been finished by the complete submission of the rebel chief Sandilli, he and his tribe having been driven across the Kei. The treaty of peace was concluded by Gen. Cathcart on the 9th of March.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING.—TUESDAY.

£50.—Koh-i-noor, 1. Waverley, 2.  
Match, £200.—Faversham, 1. Young Norval, 2.  
Match, £100.—Rally, 1. British Farmer, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each.—Ethelbert, 1. Harbinger, 2.  
£50.—Faversham, 1. St. Faith, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Nightshade, 1. Otranto, 2.  
Miserably cold and stormy weather during the morning was succeeded by a tolerably fine afternoon. The attendance of company was only moderate.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Francis, 1. Ilex, 2.  
Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Brawn, 1. Convict, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Desdemona, 1. Polly, 2.  
The Suffolk Stakes.—Nutmeg walked over, after a dead heat with Chief Baron Nicholson.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Guy Mannering, 1. Jack the Giant Killer, 2.  
The Jockey Club Plate.—Ilex walked over.

THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Sophistry, 1. Ada, 2.  
Sweepstakes.—Oleaster, 1. Cyrus, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Alas, 1. Splitvote filly, 2.  
Handicap Plate.—Desdemona, 1. Peacock, 2.  
Match.—Counsellor mare walked over.

SHREWSBURY RACES.—THURSDAY.

Salopian Stakes.—Cuckoo filly, 1. Little Blossom, 2.  
Herbert Stakes.—Whalebone, 1. Eccentricity, 2.  
Cleveland Handicap.—Audubon, 1. Red Lion, 2.  
Longer Stakes.—Brown Brandy, 1. Czarina, 2.  
Queen's Guineas.—Goldfinder, 1. Knight of the Whistle, 2.

THURSDAY'S BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

8 to 1 agst Sittingbourne (t)	25 to 1 agst Nymhammer	40 to 1 agst Peggy
10 to 1 — Honeywell (t)	— (offers to take)	100 to 1 — Jordan
12 to 1 — Orestes (offers to take)	40 to 1 — Jerry Kent	5000 to 50 — 1. Bayard
		5000 to 50 — Contentment
7 to 1 agst The Queen	OAKS.	8 to 1 agst Peggy

**GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.**—On Monday last, an officer of the 1st Royal Regiment, only eighteen years of age, without training, was backed to walk fifty-six miles in twelve hours, for a wager of £100. The gallant young gentleman started at seven o'clock, and did his work well, until about the thirtieth mile, when he became evidently distressed; but still he held his way, and ultimately gained the victory, with four minutes to spare. He only gave half an hour to refreshment during the day.

**ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION ON THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.**—At the Marlborough-street Office, on Wednesday, Mr. Gladstone appeared to prefer a charge against a person for an attempt to extort money or a situation from him. The person so accused was one William Wilson, 24, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, commercial traveller, who stated "that about half-past twelve on the 11th inst., he saw Mr. Gladstone addressing a lady of his acquaintance in Pantons-street, Haymarket, and they immediately turned down Pantons-street, and walked about fifty yards down the first turning in Pantons-street, and then made their way across Coventry-street into Princes-street, where he charged Mr. Gladstone with being in company with the lady above alluded to. He then said he had no desire to make an exposure of one he so much admired, and whose character was known to be unsullied and pure; and further said if Mr. Gladstone could procure him a situation, that he would not expose him; and if not, he would communicate Mr. Gladstone's conduct to the *Morning Herald* newspaper, and also charge Mr. Gladstone with being with the woman in question; upon which Mr. Gladstone called him a liar; and ultimately Mr. Gladstone granted him permission to write him a letter about a situation." The facts appear to be, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer left the House of Commons at eleven p.m., and drove to the Royal Italian Opera-house in his brougham, which he then sent away. On leaving the Opera he walked homewards by way of Long-acre and Pantons-street, where he was accosted by an unfortunate woman, who earnestly begged attention to her story. Mr. Gladstone continued to walk on, the woman still following, when a man came up, of whom she appeared, or affected, to entertain great apprehension, and clung to Mr. Gladstone's arm for protection. It was at this moment that the man made the above charge. The prisoner was remanded till Friday, in order that the police may have an opportunity to make inquiries into his previous character.

**COFFEE AND CHICORY.**—The Excise officers are proceeding vigorously against retail coffee-dealers who vend coffee adulterated with chicory without the proper labels required by the recent Treasury minute; and a great number of persons were on Wednesday fined sums varying from £3 to £20 each.

GREAT CHESS MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

The assembly of the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association took place on the 6th and 7th inst., in the long room of the Royal Exchange, Manchester, and attracted a numerous attendance of gentlemen interested in the cultivation of the "Royal game."

The room was amply supplied with chess-boards; and at the upper end was a refreshment-table, from whence tea, coffee, jellies, ices, solid viands, and wines, were liberally dispensed to the assembled guests. Play commenced about eleven a.m. Several minor matches were contested in the forenoon; amongst others, Herr Löwenthal played two games at once, against Sir John Blunden and Mr. Cronhelm, jun., who the Hungarian won. Mr. Harwitz played against Mr. Allen, giving Mr. Allen the odds of the Rook, but was defeated. Mr. Williams, of London, and Mr. Kepping, one of the best players in Manchester, played two games, both of which were won by the Manchester amateur. Mr. Staunton conducted a game (in which he gave the odds of the pawn and first two moves) against Sir John Blunden, the Rev. S. Burnell, Mr. Greg, and Mr. King—his four antagonists consulting together. This was a tough encounter, and terminated in favour of the allies. Mr. Staunton played also a game against Messrs. C. A. Duval and Kepping, the two best players in Manchester—the latter consulting together on their moves. In this contest, which was sharp, but short, the Manchester amateurs were beaten. "A double consultation match" was also arranged; this consisted of two games, played simultaneously—Messrs. Löwenthal and Harwitz being partners on the one side, against Messrs. Harwitz and Williams on the other. These two games excited very general interest, and were keenly contested up to about nine o'clock on the first evening, by which time Messrs. Löwenthal and Harwitz had obtained a manifest advantage. At the request of their opponents, the continuance of the battle was postponed until the next day; and then, very much to the regret and disappointment of the meeting, Messrs. Harwitz and Williams' arrangements prevented its conclusion. We shall give these games, if possible, in our next.

The play of Saturday comprised many interesting struggles. Mr. Harwitz played a fine game against Sir John Blunden and the Rev. S. Burnell, in consultation, and won it. Mr. Harwitz played a game, without seeing the board, against Messrs. Ralli and Hirst, who consulted together; which Mr. Harwitz scored. Mr. Löwenthal conducted several games at the same time against various amateurs, to whom he gave various odds; and, in the majority of cases, came off victorious.

At six o'clock on the second evening, the members of the association and their visitors, adjourned to the Queen's Hotel to dine.

THE DINNER.

The chair was occupied by Mr. C. A. Duval, supported on his right by Mr. Staunton, and on his left by Sir George Stephen. Mr. Cronhelm, sen., of Halifax, was the vice-president.

The cloth being drawn, the usual loyal toasts were given by the Chairman, who, in proposing the first toast in connection with the association, said that this had been the greatest chess gathering ever seen in any provincial town or city in England; and, with the exception of the Exhibition year, even in London itself. Manchester had on this occasion brought together a greater number of chess celebrities than were perhaps ever before assembled in a country town. These meetings had a most beneficial effect; and he believed the morals of chess were never to be better seen than over the board; for chess was not merely mental, but also moral gymnastics. These annual meetings might be regarded as a sort of parliament—the collective chess wisdom of the nation—in which the laws of the game might be discussed, amended, and settled; matches previously made, chivalrously fought out; and the relative strength of the members fairly tested. With the toast he would couple the name of a gentleman long known and thoroughly respected in the chess world; who, if he did not originate, had largely contributed to making the association what it is (Applause). He proposed "Success to the Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association, and a health to Mr. Cronhelm, of Halifax" (Loud cheers).

Mr. Cronhelm, in acknowledging the toast said, that the Yorkshire Chess Association was the parent of the larger one. Four gentlemen—Mr. Robinson, of Wakefield (now present); Mr. Shepherd, of Wakefield; Mr. Cadman, of Leeds (whom he had seen in the Exchange-room during the play); and Mr. Rhodes, of Leeds; were the founders of the present association; and he had had the honour of joining them, on invitation, and uniting his humble efforts with theirs. Mr. Cronhelm then, at great length, and in a speech of remarkable learning and elegance (which we regret being unable to give), expatiated on the history and antiquity of chess; and concluded (amidst general applause) by pronouncing an eulogy on the game, as a valuable means of mental training and moral discipline; and by giving the health of the chairman, which was received with musical honours.

The toast was suitably acknowledged by Mr. Duval, who humorously observed that it was a noted custom now, at dinners, for people to go on drinking each other's health, very much to the detriment of their own; and he thanked those gentlemen who had run that risk for his sake. They were honoured with the presence of distinguished strangers from the three kingdoms; and he would propose the health of the strangers who had honoured them with their company—coupling with the toast the name of a gentleman, an ornament of a learned profession—Sir George Stephen.

Sir George Stephen, in acknowledging the toast, said he had reason to exult, if in no other merit of chess, at least in that it had brought him many friends, and friends of a species of brotherhood, of whose friendship, without chess, he should never have had the benefit. He thought he had long perceived a tendency in chess to raise our own people to their proper position in the social scale, and to raise them also to honour and respectability. If one feature of this beautiful game were more excellent than another, it was that it had in many instances brought into association, community of feeling, and reciprocity of affection, the poor and the rich, the low and the high. The gentleman on his right (Mr. Staunton) whom they all knew and admired, and whom he could not mention without expressing what all felt (Applause), had told him recently that he had received two or three communications, illustrating this tendency. The St. George's Chess-club (of which Sir George was a member), he understood from Mr. Staunton, had come to a resolution, in remodelling its form, that there should be no exclusiveness of caste; that the respectability of candidates for admission to the club, and their ability to play the game, should be considered quite sufficient testimonials to warrant their election; and when we knew that that club enumerated among its members some of the highest branches of society, we might fairly quote that, as proof that this levelling principle in the right direction was one essential element of chess play. He now had to bring some business before the assemblage (Hear, hear). Mr. Staunton could not, with propriety, perhaps, have done that which he had requested him (Sir George) therefore to do for him. They all knew that Mr. Staunton was regarded among chess-players as the very highest of the highest class (Hear, hear). It was the natural and just consequence of pre-eminence, that it should be challenged. It was a responsibility which pre-eminence attainment in any branch of science, in any pursuit or department of knowledge inevitably attached to itself. But it did not therefore follow that every challenge so directed must be accepted (Hear, hear). Mr. Staunton had felt it due to his own position, after the numberless contests which he had fought and won, not to accept any challenge that had been recently given; but to announce the terms upon which he would challenge the whole world. He had asked him (Sir George) to state those terms to them; he would not have stated them, if they had not appeared to him (Sir George) to be reasonable, fair, and just towards all parties; and terms, therefore, upon which Mr. Staunton might consistently, with honour and propriety, propound that challenge to the public. With that introduction, he would state the terms.

CHALLENGE FROM MR. STAUNTON.

With the view to maintain the interest in chess so generally exhibited at the present time, Mr. Staunton proposes to play a match, of the best of twenty-one games, with any player in the world, upon the following terms:—

- 1st. If the acceptor of the challenge be resident abroad; that the stake on each side shall be not less than £250. (The object of proposing a large stake in this case is, to secure to the party who leaves his country to play, some remuneration for the serious loss of time, as well as for the expenses of travelling, &c., to which he must be subjected.)
- 2nd. If the challenge is taken up by a player resident in this country, that the amount of stake on each side shall be from £100 to £500, at the choice of that party.
- 3rd. That the match be played in a private hotel; and, to prevent the attention of the combatants being distracted by an influx of lookers-on, that not more than three friends of each player be permitted to be present.
- 4th. That an arrangement, either according to the plan suggested in the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* of February, 1852, p. 61; or to that proposed by Mr. Heydebrandt, in the December number of that magazine, 1852, p. 365, be entered into to guard against the undue protraction of the sittings.
- 5th. That, to afford to each player an opportunity for practice before engaging in a contest of such importance, the match shall be commenced in the month of October in the present year.
- 6th. That, immediately upon the challenge being accepted, each party shall deposit not less than one-fourth of the amount of his stake in the hands of a stakeholder, to be appointed by the friends of the players, and the remaining three-fourths before beginning the match.
- 7th. That the meetings for play take place twice a week; and that one game, at least, be finished at a sitting.
- 8th. That the play commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; that either party not being present within half an hour of the appointed time, shall forfeit two guineas for each absence; and if absent on four consecutive days of play, shall be considered to have forfeited the match.
- 9th. That all lesser preliminaries be settled by two friends of each party.—May, 1853.

Sir George Stephen commented on most of the clauses of this challenge, but we have no space for his remarks. He said it had been suggested, that, "in the case of sickness, certified by a medical man, the fine for non-attendance should be excused;" and he thought it reasonable, and Mr. Staunton would doubtless accede to that.

Mr. Staunton expressed his acquiescence. Mr. Callow said he understood a challenge had been given to Mr. Staunton, and published, for twenty-one games, to be played within a month. He wished to know upon what grounds that challenge was declined, and a counter challenge given?

This led to much conversation and discussion, which we need not report.

Mr. Staunton put an end to it, by rising, and claiming permission to say a few words on the subject of the question which had been put by the gentleman who had just spoken. Mr. Staunton remarked that great misapprehension on the subject of challenges and matches existed among persons who knew little about those matters. It was a common error

among such persons to suppose that, when a challenge was offered to an individual who had attained eminence in any pursuit, that individual had nothing whatever to do but to accept it—no matter what the terms, or who the challenger. Why, if he himself had accepted all the challenges which he had received since he occupied a post of distinction in the ranks of chess—from persons utterly unknown in the chess-playing world, and whose acquaintance with the game hardly enabled them to enumerate its openings—he need have done nothing else for years. In the case of *bond fide* challenges, he might, without presumption, say no one living had accepted so many, and with so little consideration for anything but the chivalry of the game (Loud cheers). When only a rising player, he had been matched to play the best and most experienced player of the London Club. The contest, which lasted for weeks, was for a merely nominal stake, and he was fortunate enough to win it. Among other matches, he played many with Mr. Cochrane, one of the finest players of this or any other country—the greater part for no stake but honour—and he was in all these successful. The play in this case extended over a period of many months. In the year 1843, he challenged the celebrated M. St. Amant, who, after the death of La Bourdonnais, was accounted the best player of Europe. Well, this match he was fortunate enough to win (Loud cheers). He subsequently went to Paris a second time to play his gallant antagonist of France, without having a personal pecuniary interest of one shilling on the match, having travelled nearly a thousand miles (Long-continued cheering). He thought he might, without arrogance, declare that this did not look like a desire to evade a battle (Loud cheers). Subsequent to this, the London Chess-club asked him to assist that club, by undertaking a match with a foreign player of celebrity, recently arrived in England; that foreigner was a gentleman then present—Mr. Horwitz (Hear, hear). Now, considering the position he (Mr. Staunton) had then attained in the chess world, he might reasonably have insisted either upon giving his antagonist odds—so as not to imperil that reputation—or that the London Chess-club should back their champion for some stake of value. He did not do so: he left the arrangements entirely to the club; played the match (which extended over many weeks), at their rooms; and, although residing several miles from the place, never stipulated that his opponent should come even over the threshold to meet him. ("Hear," and applause). This match, too, he won. Twelve months after this the London Chess-club again did him the favour to propose an opponent. This was Mr. Harwitz, another foreigner. On this occasion, he (Mr. S.) thought it reasonable he should himself have some voice in the matter; and, when the club, as usual, proposed that he should play even, without stake, and at their rooms, he pointed out the inconvenience and sacrifice of time involved in a match that would probably extend over two or three months, and asked if the club were prepared to back Mr. Harwitz to any considerable amount. The reply was, No. He then remonstrated that a reputation such as he possessed was not gained without great difficulty, and ought not to be rashly staked where neither honour nor profit of any kind could accrue to him from the contest. To show, however, his disposition to meet any opponent who had a reasonable claim to challenge him, he offered to play Mr. Harwitz three matches of seven games each. In the first, to give him the odds of the Pawn and two moves; in the second, the Pawn and move; and, in the third, to play even; and on each match to wager fifty guineas. The club declined to back Mr. Harwitz, except for a trifling amount, not on each event, but upon the result of the whole twenty-one games. This condition was simply absurd, as every mathematician must be aware. However, he accepted the terms, and won the match ("Hear, hear," and loud cheering). After some allusion to the matches of the Chess Tournament Mr. Staunton asked "How long is this to go on?" Was it reasonable? Nay, was it not absurd to expect that he should engage himself in a contest of many weeks' duration, putting aside all his avocations and engagements at the call of any individual who lived only by and for chess, who had nothing else to think of or do than keep himself in good play by constant practice? As to the challenge just announced by Sir George Stephen, it was previously patent to the chess world that he had arranged its announcement so as to give a little interest and éclat to the Manchester meeting; and he had made his own arrangements, so as to be able to meet its acceptance by a competitor. He wished to avoid anything that could be construed into the slightest derogation from the talent of any player, English or foreign, when he said, that, in putting forth this challenge, he certainly did look forward to its probable acceptance by one whom he considered a higher antagonist than the gentleman who had been named. Every one could appreciate his feelings upon this point. He played Mr. Andersen at a period when he was exhausted by illness and the pressure of business, and he naturally wished to encounter him under more favourable circumstances. The challenge, then, was more particularly directed for that gentleman's acceptance; but of course it was open to any one else. In proposing a large stake he was not actuated by any considerations of personal gain. The £250 was to cover travelling expenses in a foreign country; and if a foreign competitor came over here to play, it would preserve him from the considerable pecuniary loss, which he (Mr. Staunton) had to endure, in going to France. It was but just that either competitor should be remunerated out of the stakes, for his outlay of time, money, and labour. Mr. Staunton then proceeded to comment with some severity on the conduct of Mr. Harwitz, in issuing a challenge he knew could not be accepted, while the challenge of Mr. Löwenthal hung over him. He could not help considering (as most people aware of the circumstances thought), that this same defiance was put forth merely as "a show off" at the present meeting, and to enable Mr. H. to evade the open and manly challenge of Mr. Löwenthal. (Mr. Staunton resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.)

Mr. Löwenthal then explained the circumstances of the transaction as to his challenge to Mr. Harwitz, and said that the London Club wished to force on him conditions which no player would accept, viz.—that all the games should be played at the London Chess-club; and that all the games should be the property of that club ("Shame! absurd!") He proposed that half the games should be played at the London, the other half at the St. George's Chess-club; but that the games must be public property (applause); but to this they would not agree, though he considered it a fair proposition (Applause). In conclusion, he said he thought the present challenge of Mr. Staunton was nothing but what was perfectly frank and just.

Mr. Gardiner rose, and said he greatly rejoiced to have heard the clear and explicit statement which Mr. Staunton had made. A gentleman in his position, he conceived, was bound to accept a challenge, if made on fair and honourable terms; and from what he had now heard, he felt assured that such a challenge would meet a ready response from him. He concluded by proposing the health of that gentleman, and trusted he would always be found at the post which he had maintained for so many years. (The toast was received with all the honours.)

In acknowledging the compliment, Mr. Staunton said, that he believed he spoke the sentiments of all in the same position as himself, as visitors, when he thanked the association and the Manchester amateurs for their courtesy, kindness, and hospitality. He was obliged, not from mere personal feeling only, but for the example now set to the chess community at large. It was a proud and honourable boast to this hive of industry that it possessed more literary and scientific institutions than any other city of its magnitude in the kingdom. They owed a deep debt of gratitude to Manchester for the honourable example she had offered to the chess world, in the assembly brought together on this occasion. Such an assembly at Oxford or Cambridge, he should not have wondered at; for these were the habitations of literature, science, and study; but that such a meeting should have been held amongst men devoted to business was the proudest tribute ever offered to chess. As he was one who urged that the meeting of the association should be held in Manchester this year, he was under additional obligation, that this meeting had not fallen short of his predictions of success (Great applause).

Mr. Hans Hasché proposed the health of Mr. Fisher, the honorary secretary of the association, who had been most zealous and diligent, and who had taken much trouble in making all the arrangements for the meeting, and was then greatly disappointed at being called away on urgent business to London, and deprived of the gratification he had anticipated, and which he had well deserved (Cheers).

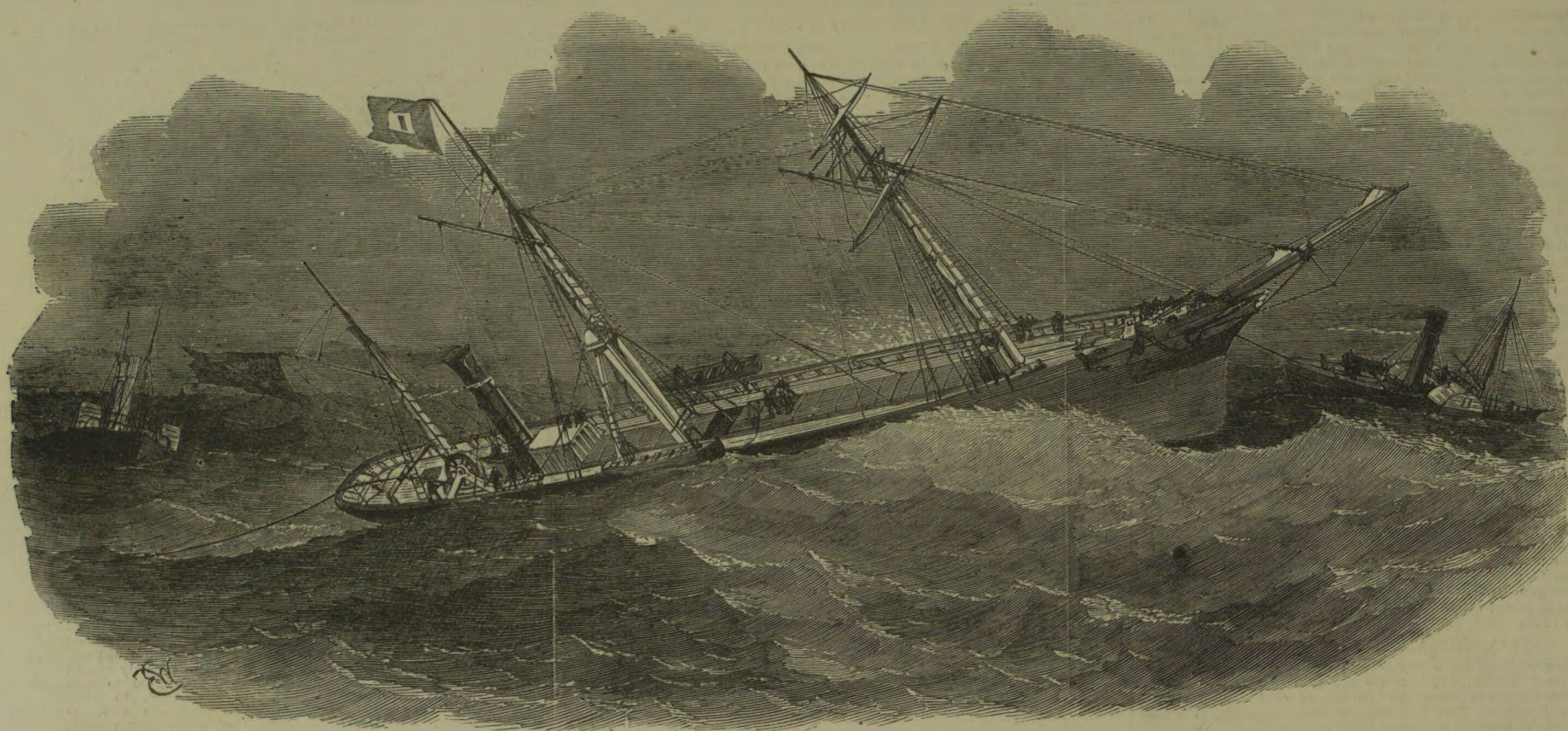
Mr. Lamport, secretary of the Manchester Chess-club, in Mr. Fisher's absence, acknowledged the toast on his behalf.

The Chairman craved the attention of the company for a few moments. After what had been said on the subject of Mr. Löwenthal's challenge to Mr. Harwitz to play a match—which match, it was generally expected, would be commenced at that meeting—he felt himself compelled, from a love of justice and fair play, to state, that in their endeavours to bring the parties to the point, the committee had been met by Mr. Löwenthal in the most frank and ready spirit (Hear, hear). He expressed his perfect willingness to commence the contest at any moment they might appoint (Loud cheers). He (the Chairman) regretted to say, however, that the conduct of Mr. Harwitz in the matter stood out in very unfavourable contrast to that of his opponent. He exhibited an unmistakable desire to evade the match (Hear, hear), by the imposition of conditions so unreasonable that the committee at once declined to entertain them (Hear, hear).

A long conversation ensued as to the place of meeting for the next annual assemblage of the association. Mr. Staunton suggested Leamington, as central; Mr. Lot Gardiner made an offer of a cordial reception at Halifax (where there are two Chess-clubs). Mr. Marc pressed the claims of Nottingham; and Mr. Morton Sparke put in a claim for Liverpool; and ultimately it was resolved *nem. con.* that the Association meet next in Liverpool, and that Mr. Morton Sparke be the honorary secretary of the association for the ensuing year. Thanks being voted to the chairman, the company separated.

**PARLIAMENTARY DUEL.**—An affair of honour is said to have taken place between Mr. Bernal Osborne, the Secretary to the Admiralty, and Sir Robert Peel, in which Mr. B. Osborne, as the phrase goes, was "pinned" by his antagonist. The hon. and gallant Secretary to the Navy, in the discussion some time since upon the Jews' Bill, was, if you remember, very bitter upon the intemperate speech of the young Tamworth baronet against the bill. It is certain that Mr. Bernal Osborne has not been observed in the House until within the last few days.—*London Correspondent of the Dundee Advertiser.*





THE "WILLIAM HUTT" PAYING OUT THE ELECTRIC CABLE.

### THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLE FROM ENGLAND TO BELGIUM.

In our last Number we briefly chronicled the successful completion, on Friday, the 6th instant, of the hazardous work of laying down this important link of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. We now give an illustrated narrative of the more interesting incidents of the operation—all the difficulties of which have been so admirably overcome by Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., the manufacturers of, and contractors for laying, the cable, aided by Captain J. Washington, R.N.

The cable was made under specification and contract for the European and American Submarine Telegraph Company, of which the Lord de Mauley is chairman, and Messrs. Wollaston and Crampton engineers. It is constructed on the same principle as that made in August, 1850, by Messrs. Newall and Co., for the Dover and Calais line, and described in our Journal. The Calais line contained but four insulated telegraph wires. The Belgian line contains six wires insulated by the double covering of gutta percha, manufactured, under Mr. S. Statham's directions, by the Gutta Percha Company. The gutta percha laid into a rope is sewed with prepared spun-yarn, and covered with twelve thick iron wires, of a united strength equal to a strain of forty to fifty tons—more than the proof strain of the chain-cable of a first-rate man-of-war.

One of the Illustrations represents the yard of Messrs. Newall and Co.'s manufactory, at Sunderland. The farther of the two gigantic coils is that which has been laid down to Belgium; and the workmen are represented pausing for an instant (whilst the scene is being calotyped by Mr. Newall) in the work of coiling the cable into the hold of the *William Hutt*, on the 26th of April. This coil measured 51 feet diameter outside, 28 feet inside, and 4 feet 6 inches in height. The length of cable made was upwards of 70 miles—the weight about 500 tons—the cost above £23,000. It took 100 days to manufacture the rope, and 70 hours to coil it into the *William Hutt*.

The coil in the foreground has been made for the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company. It has also six insulated wires. But in the details of its construction and composition some improvements have been introduced, derived from experience in manufacturing the Belgian, Danish, and other cables. This rope is 25 miles in length, weighs 180 tons, was manufactured in 24 days, and cost about £13,000. It is to be laid down next week, with the aid of Mr. Palmer and the *William Hutt*, weather permitting.

During the past winter, about 450 miles of submarine telegraph cables have been made by Messrs. Newall and Co., who have, at Gateshead and Sunderland, the largest rope manufactories in the world.

As soon as there was reasonable prospect of the weather serving for the operation of laying down the cable, Messrs. Newall and Co. applied to the Admiralty for assistance in directing the course; and their Lordships very promptly and liberally responded to their application—ap-

pointing Captain John Washington, R.N., to mark out the line, and guide the expedition generally; giving him for the purpose the use of H.M.S. *Lizard* (Commander Ricketts) and H.M.P. *Vivid* (Captain



CAVE, AT ST. MARGARET'S, SOUTH FORELAND.

Smithett) for the service. The Belgian Government, with equal consideration of the national importance of the undertaking, promised that a Belgian steamer, with experienced pilots, should attend, to render assistance on the Belgian coast, should it be required.

The *William Hutt*, commanded by Mr. Palmer, of Gateshead, who built her, and having, besides her own crew, twenty of Messrs. Newall's

most experienced mechanics and riggers on board, arrived in the Downs on Sunday night, the 1st of May. On Monday, Captain Washington, with Captain Smithett, in the *Vivid*, went to lay out buoys on the course. Two were laid at ten and twenty miles from the South Foreland; but the weather was too boisterous, and the barometer too unsteady, to admit of prudently starting on Monday night, or with the dawn of Tuesday morning, as had been intended.

Messrs. Newall, C. Liddell, and L. Gordon, the contractors for the work, arrived at Dover in the course of Monday afternoon, as did also Lord de Mauley, Sir James Carmichael, Mr. J. W. Brett, Mr. J. Brett, and Messrs. Wollaston and Crampton (engineers), to watch the proceedings in the interest of the Submarine Telegraph Company. Dr. O'Shaughnessy (telegraph engineer of the East India Company), Mr. T. W. Kennard, and other visitors, were also interested observers of all the arrangements.

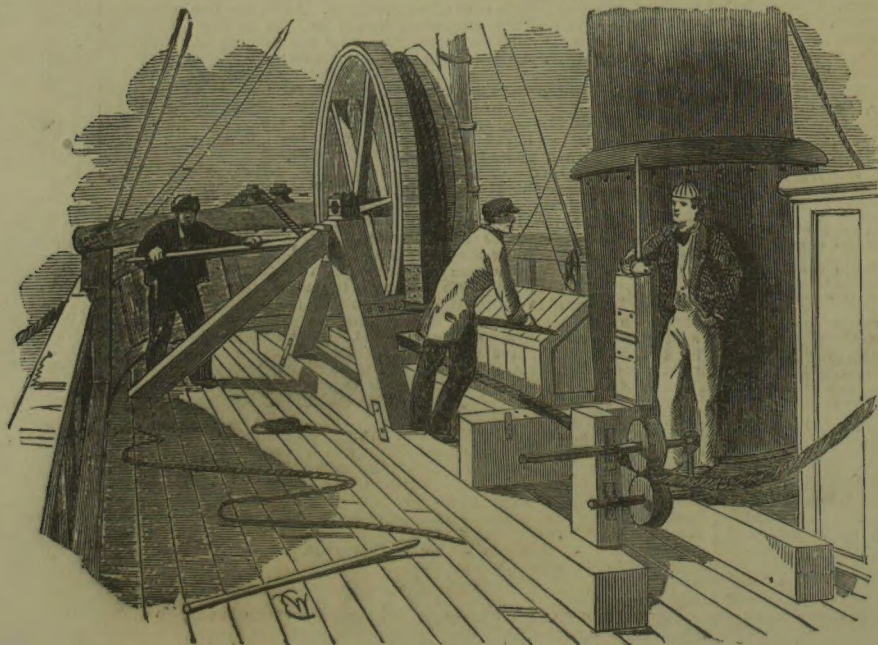
Tuesday morning proved unfit for proceeding with the work. In the course of the day Lord de Mauley and his friends went on board the *William Hutt*—where everything and every man was found in perfect readiness for the start, when Captain Washington should give the word.

Towards evening the wind went to the south and west. The barometer had been steadily rising, and at eight o'clock all hands were ordered on board; Mr. Newall and his partners, and managers and men, on board the *William Hutt*; Mr. Brett, Sir James Carmichael, and the engineers of the Telegraph Company, with their friends, on board the *Lizard*. The *Lord Warden* steam-tug of Dover, and a flotilla of fishing-boats, which it was intended to use as buoys, all anchored in Dover Roads. The night was calm, but the sea fog was dense, and continued so till early dawn on Wednesday morning, when it cleared off, and the shriek of the *Vivid's* whistle gave signal to all to weigh anchor. This vessel took the fishing-boats in tow. The Tug, the *Lizard*, and the *William Hutt*, dropped down to St. Margaret's, abreast of the South Foreland Lights; and, when backed to within 500 yards of the shore, the *Hutt* cast anchor: 200 yards of the cable was then coiled into a large boat. As this boat rowed towards the shore, six other boats in succession supported the cable as it was handed out. When the first boat reached land, the 200 yards were coiled out; some 40 men got on shore, and uncoiling and pulling up the slack, speedily got the end of the cable into the cave in the cliff at St. Margaret's. Here Mr. W. Reid, jun., son of the veteran telegraph engineer, adjusted the ends of the conducting wires to telegraph instruments, and left an assistant, to communicate with the vessel as she went on her course. At 6.10 a.m. the *William Hutt* was again under way, the *Lord Warden* attached to her as a tug: for, with a heavy cable being paid out into deep water astern, it is not easy to steer a vessel going at a slow speed with a strong tide running. Besides, the *Hutt* being an iron vessel, having a constantly varying mass of iron on board, her compass was of no use. The compass of the tug was adjusted by Captain Washington, and the means of taking a true course were thus insured.

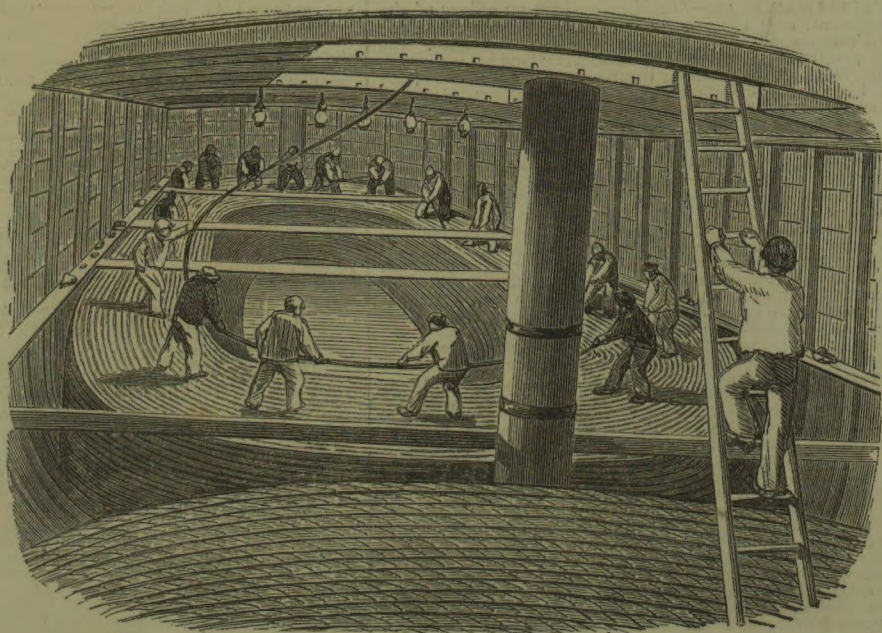
From two miles an hour, at starting, to three miles, four miles, five miles, six miles an hour, the speed improved in the course of the first hour. The men in the hold got familiar with the work. Mr. Newall and his managers gained confidence in the working of all their arrangements.

Scarcely half an hour from starting had elapsed when the wind came up from the east, bringing with it a fog that enveloped the whole squadron, and became so dense that the tug could scarcely be seen at her short distance ahead of the *Hutt*.

The buoying-out the course, in these circumstances, could have been of no use; the fishing-boats were, therefore, held in reserve by the *Lizard*

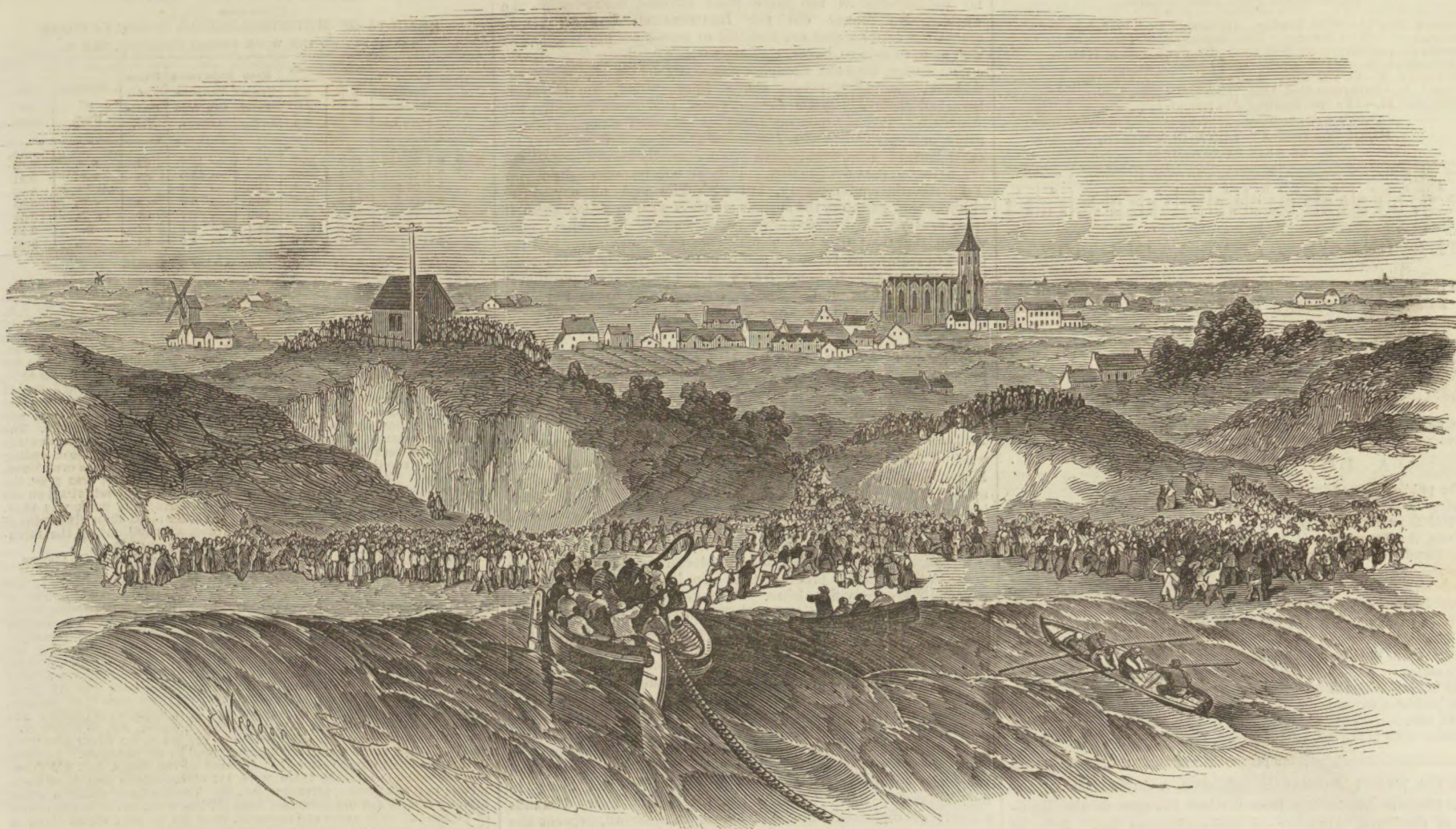


THE CABLE BREAK.



THE HOLD OF THE "WILLIAM HUTT."





LANDING THE END OF THE CABLE, AT MIDDLEKERKE.

The *Vivid's* speed, and the science and experience of Captain Washington and Mr. Smithett, now displayed the advantages the expedition derived from the Admiralty assistance; for, by running out to sea, by sounding, and other means, the *Hutt* was constantly assured that she was holding a true course. The Belgian mail-packet passed the squadron as they lay at anchor, spoke them, and took the news to Ostend; whence the Belgian Government steamer, *Le Rubis*, with M. Masul, Director General of Railways; M. Vincent, telegraph engineer, &c.; came out to meet the English party.

Mr. Reid kept up the courage of those on board by assuring them of the perfection of the cable, which he tested as he went along. All went on smoothly at five to six miles an hour, through the mist, with the tide, against the freshening wind; and at half-past one p.m., when the tide turned, a council having been held, the *Hutt* anchored in ten fathoms water—thirty-two miles of rope having paid out.

The tide turned at eight p.m.—the wind freshened, and blew half a gale—the mist disappeared—the lights of Dunkerque were visible. Anchor up—and on went the *Hutt*, with the little tug ahead.

At one a.m. on Thursday it was considered prudent to anchor for the night, for the *Hutt* was then within the first of the shoals of the Belgian

coast, and the night was very tempestuous. Our Artist has shown the *William Hutt*, as she started on Thursday morning at eight o'clock, with the Belgian coast full in view. The indicator on the break-wheel showed that fifty-two miles had been paid out, and Captain Washington found that there were fourteen miles still to go to Middlekerke. All went on as it had done from the commencement; not a kink, nor a broken wire; no more serious accidents than the bilge pipes of the *Hutt* choking, which caused a delay of an hour. By three o'clock on Thursday the *Hutt* dropped anchor, with Middlekerke, the point fixed by the Belgian Government as the point of landing, due south. The boisterous weather precluded the possibility of landing the end of the cable that evening; so, after messages had been sent through the cable to the newspapers, to the friends and to the homes of those who were in the *Hutt*—the *Ruby*, the *Vivid*, the *Lizard*, and the *Lord Warden*, went into Ostend for the night; and all hands, save those necessary for the care of the *Hutt*, regaled themselves in the *Hôtel des Bains*, retiring early to prepare for the work of the morrow.

Through the British Consul's agency, a Flemish schuyt was hired to take 500 to 700 yards of the coil on board for landing the Belgian end of the cable. By nine o'clock the whole squadron and all hands were

on board, or on the shore at Middlekerke, and active preparations making for the landing. A warp was got on shore from the *Hutt*. The schuyt was freighted with the end of the cable. The three Flemings of Blanckenberg, who formed her crew, presented the most ludicrous picture of astonishment, when the sailors and rope-coilers from the *Tyne*, jumped down into the schuyt, began to clear away the mast and sails, preparatory to coiling in the cable; they could only speak Flemish; but Jack contrived to make them comprehend that they were useless, by calling out "Caboose, caboose!" and literally driving the poor fellows into the caboose or cabin, where they remained all the time the rope was being coiled, occasionally putting out their heads to see what was going on. In a short time the required length of cable was in the schuyt; the boats of the squadron took her in tow; and, amidst the cheers of the squadron, the cries of the Middlekerke peasants, men and women, and the booming guns of the *Vivid*, the end was safely landed, and carried up the Dunes into a hut of the coast-guard. The wires were joined up to an instrument, and then followed the first direct message through to London, announcing the successful termination of the enterprise—"Union of Belgium and England, twenty minutes before one p.m., 6th May, 1853."



THE BELGIAN, AND ENGLISH, AND IRISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CABLES, IN THE MANUFACTORY, AT SUNDERLAND.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 15.—Whit Sunday. O'Connell died, 1847.  
 MONDAY, 16.—Whit Monday. Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.  
 TUESDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838. Dr. Jenner born, 1748.  
 WEDNESDAY, 18.—Ember-week. Oxford Term begins.  
 THURSDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan. Anne Boleyn beheaded, 1536.  
 FRIDAY, 20.—Lafayette died, 1834. Columbus died, 1506.  
 SATURDAY, 21.—The first Railway Act passed, 1801.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 15	6 45	7 10	7 45	8 20	9 0	9 40

## THE DUBLIN GREAT EXHIBITION.

ON the interesting event for Ireland of the OPENING of the DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, and during the continuance of the Exhibition,

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

WILL BE ENRICHED BY

## SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS

Of the most interesting objects exhibited. This Series of ENGRAVINGS will commence MAY 21, and

## A DOUBLE NUMBER

Will be published on the 28th of MAY.

During several hours of the day, in the DUBLIN EXHIBITION, a MACHINE for PRINTING ENGRAVINGS may be seen at Work.

Among the Engravings in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be found the Newest and most Interesting Articles Exhibited from France, Germany, and other Parts of the World.

Exhibitors, for terms, should apply to Mr. WILLIAMS, ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Printing Machine, DUBLIN EXHIBITION.

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W. H. SMITH and SON, Publishers for Ireland, Eden-quay, and Dublin Exhibition; and at the Office, 198, Strand, London.

With the present Number is published a SUPPLEMENT, containing splendid Engravings from the best Pictures in the Exhibition of the Royal Academy; a copious Review, &c. Price of the DOUBLE NUMBER, One Shilling.

\*. The Engravings of Mr. Ward's Picture of "The Execution of Montrose," and of Mr. Millais' "Order of Release," announced to appear in the present Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, are unavoidably deferred. Also, Notices of the Exhibition of Paintings by Modern German Artists and the Exhibition of Drawings and Sketches by Amateur Artists.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1853.

EXACTLY eleven years ago—on the 14th of May, 1842—appeared the First Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Our old subscribers will not think us guilty of vanity in reminding them of the anniversary, while our newer friends will excuse us if we dwell for an instant on the fact that we, also, have a birthday. Upon such an occasion it is fitting that we should express our gratitude, both to our old and new friends, as well as to the public in general, for the unprecedented support and patronage which this Journal has enjoyed. That this success has been unmerited on our part we will not be guilty of the mock-modesty of asserting; neither would we make such an imputation upon the common sense of the public as to imply that for so long a period, and with such increasing good-will, it could bestow its favour and its patronage where they were not deserved. No doubt we are indebted for some portion of our success to the novelty of our design; but we think we may also claim some credit for the manner in which it has been carried out; for we can truly say that we have spared neither time, nor labour, nor expense, to record and illustrate every great and important event, and every remarkable and interesting occurrence of our time, whether in our own country, on the Continent of Europe, in the Eastern or Western Worlds, or even in remoter and comparatively unknown districts and regions of the globe. In politics, our course has never changed. We have invariably steered clear of mere party, and conscientiously endeavoured, without fear or favour, to support the cause of good government, and the moral and intellectual elevation of the people. As regards the peculiar feature of our paper—its Illustrations—we may remark that, during the eleven years of its existence, the events which we have had to depict have always been of the most interesting and varied, and often of the most stirring and important character. The wars in India and the Cape, revolutions in almost every country of Europe except our own, together with insurrections in a score of capitals—all these have been faithfully chronicled in our pages, by means of the pencil as well as of the pen. Regal visits and progresses—courtly and noble festivals—public assemblages—the construction of docks, railways, and other great or national works—the building and consecration of ecclesiastical, and the inauguration of municipal edifices—public amusements of every kind, from the Italian Opera to the sports of the deer-stalker and the angler—views of scenery—and the portraiture of countless individuals famous in the senate, in the pulpit, and at the bar; or eminent in literature, science, and art: all these form but a fraction of the subjects which we have weekly been called upon to illustrate. To judge of the value of our publication in the present day, and to form something like an idea of the interest with which our posterity in fifty or a hundred years hence will look back upon our pages, we have but to fancy with what curiosity, the men, women, and children of 1853 would turn over the pages of an Athenian or Roman *Illustrated News*, if such a work had been of possible existence at a period so remote; or over any similar publication, if our ancestors in the days of the Charleses or the Georges had been able to carry out a similar idea, and had depicted for us the personages, the costumes, and the events of their time. That we supplied a public want is evident from the steady and increasing support bestowed on us from the first to the eleventh year of our existence, when we have attained a circulation larger than that enjoyed by any other journal in the kingdom. The fact is also proved by the successive establishment of simi-

lar publications in the three most civilised countries in the world. No sooner did the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS escape the dangers that are incident to new-born publications, as well as to new-born babes, and arrive at something like growth and maturity, than the French, encouraged by its prosperity, established the *Illustration*. At a later period, the Germans launched their *Illustrirte Zeitung*; and, still more recently, the Americans, not only took our idea, but assumed a portion of our name, and established the *Illustrated News*, as if there were no other journal in the world which was universally known by and had pre-occupied that designation. But we will not complain of our Transatlantic contemporary, but wish him and all our other children and imitators the success which is sure to follow them if they deserve it. For our own parts, we will but add, in conclusion, that the public favour which we enjoy, has never had the effect of making us relax or abate in our exertions to maintain the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in the pre-eminent position it has attained; but, on the contrary, has incited us to render it more and more worthy of the support of the British people.

THE public of Europe has at last received something like precise information as to the scope and objects of the mission of Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople. The world is not left utterly in the dark as to the extraordinary demands which the strong Emperor of all the Russias has thought fit to make upon the weak Sultan of the Turks. And if the mission of Prince Menschikoff be extraordinary, the ends sought to be obtained appear at first glance to be no less so. If we are to believe the latest intelligence that has reached us from Constantinople, the demands of Russia include not only matters political, but affairs ecclesiastical, and plans that are purely architectural. The Russian Ambassador is reported to have been authorised to declare to the Sultan that he disapproves of all the promises that have been made to France in relation to the Holy Sepulchre. The Czar objects to the right, proposed by the Marquis de Lavalette, on behalf of the Emperor of the French, to be granted to the Roman Catholics, to pray two days in the week at the tomb of the Virgin Mary, and contends that the Roman Catholics ought to enjoy no other privileges than those which are granted to other Christian communions, viz., permission to pray after—and not before—the Christians of the Greek Church have finished their religious ceremonies. The Russian Ambassador has also declared that his master is quite opposed to the reparation of the Cupola of the Holy Sepulchre, in the style of the ancient architecture, as desired by France; but that he prefers and insists upon the repairs being in the Byzantine style. In the last place, the Czar demands a treaty or diplomatic act which will, once for all, prevent the resumption of any claims on the part of France with regard to the Holy Sepulchre, or to the Protectorate of Christians in the East. To these demands it is understood that the Porte has acceded, with the approval of the British Ambassador, and not only without a protest from, but with the consent of, M. Delacour, the new Ambassador of Louis Napoleon.

All this is curious enough, but it is still more curious that the Russian Emperor, who claims to be the head of the Greek Church in his own country, and a veritable Pope, as far as Russia is concerned, should seek to assert a claim to pre-eminence over all other Greek Christians on the part of the Patriarch of Constantinople, a prelate of but small power or influence, and whose authority was thrown off by Peter the Great, and never since acknowledged by any of his successors. What motive the Czar may have in thus endeavouring to re-establish a Papacy in Constantinople, and to oppose an Eastern to a Western Pope, we are yet unable to imagine; but that it is directly or indirectly connected with the grand object of Russian ambition, the expulsion of the Turks from Europe, we can very readily believe. The Sultan, who seems to have yielded readily enough upon all the other points, holds firm for the present against this. Negotiations, with respect to the Patriarch, are still pending, and if the Sultan be supported by the British Ambassador, as we are informed is the case, in his refusal to accede to the demands of Russia, it is probable that some time will elapse before they are brought to a termination.

Whatever may be the result, it is pretty evident, both from the past and from the present course of these remarkable proceedings, that Louis Napoleon is still anxious to cultivate a Russian alliance. M. de Lavalette was recalled for asking too much from the Porte on behalf of France, and for thereby giving umbrage to the Czar; M. de Lacour, his successor, has adopted a different policy, and has allowed the Czar to have his own way. The French Emperor thus plays but a small part in the East, instead of the larger one which he intended. When will France and its rulers see that their best and safest ally is Great Britain?

## OPENING OF THE DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The following is the official programme of the opening of the Exhibition on Thursday:—

The carriages of the Knights and Officers of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick assembled in the Upper Castle-yard, at half-past eleven o'clock, and awaited the arrival of his Excellency from the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix-park; on which the whole proceeded through the Lower Castle-gate, by Dame-street, College-green, Grafton-street, Nassau-street, Leinster-street, and Clare-street, to the grand entrance of the Exhibition, in Merrion-square, in the following order:—

Carriages of the Knights and Officers of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.  
 His Excellency's Household.  
 HIS EXCELLENCY.

On arrival at the Exhibition his Excellency was received by a guard of honour; and at the entrance, by the Executive Committee.  
 A procession then formed as follows:—

Members of the Committee, two and two.  
 Officers of the Order of St. Patrick.  
 Knights of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, two and two, according to their Stalls.  
 His Excellency's State Household.  
 His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant,  
 Grand Master of the Illustrious Order, wearing the Collar of the Order, and the Brilliant Diamond Badge and Star of Grand Master.  
 Her Excellency the Countess of St. Germans.

In this order they proceeded, conducted by the Executive Committee two and two, to the throne prepared for his Excellency.

While the procession moved up the middle avenue of the Centre Hall to the dais, the orchestra, of 1000 performers, played the National Anthem. Their Excellencies having taken their seats, the orchestra performed the Hymn to St. Patrick; Handel's Coronation Anthem—"Queen of the Isles, Victoria, Reigneth, the glory of all Nations; Let all the People Rejoice, and say God save the Queen: Allelujah! Amen, Amen, Allelujah!"

Then the Chairman, accompanied by the members of the General Committee, and the principal officials of the Exhibition, presented an address to the Lord-Lieutenant; at the conclusion of which he introduced Mr. Dargan, and also Mr. Benson, the architect, to his Excellency.

The orchestra then performed Mozart's Motet—"O God, when thou appearest." After which the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in his robes of office, accompanied by the members of the Corporation, in their civic dresses, presented an address from that body, to which his Excellency replied. At its termination, the orchestra performed the "Hallelujah Chorus."

This having been concluded, a procession was formed, and the Chairman, with the members of committee and the principal officers, conducted his Excellency and the Countess of St. Germans round the building, during which the orchestra performed March from "Athalie" (Mendelssohn).

Their Excellencies having returned to their seats on the dais, the orchestra performed the "Hymn of Praise" (Mendelssohn); which being concluded, his Excellency commanded the Ulster King of Arms to declare the Exhibition open. After which the orchestra performed "The Heavens are telling," and "Hallelujah Chorus." This being terminated, their Excellencies left the building with the same ceremony as on their entrance, the orchestra performing the National Anthem.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 12.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer. Highest Reading.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading.	Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
May	Inches.	°	°	°	°			Inches.
6	29.964	51.2	35.7	42.2	—10.0	92	N.E.	0.00
7	29.961	47.5	35.5	38.2	—14.0	86	N.E.	0.31
8	29.988	54.1	34.4	42.6	—9.5	65	N.E. & N.W.	0.06
9	29.478	54.0	34.6	43.1	—8.9	69	S.W.	0.25
10	29.767	55.7	37.5	44.2	—7.7	67	N.W.	0.00
11	30.066	57.5	31.5	44.7	—7.1	67	E.	0.00
12	29.982	59.4	34.6	47.2	—4.5	64	N.E.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 30.03 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.58 inches by 6h. p.m. on the 7th, increased to 29.65 inches by 3h. p.m. on the 8th, decreased to 29.48 inches by 3h. p.m. on the 9th, increased to 30.13 inches by 9h. a.m. on the 11th, and decreased to 30.00 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.778 inches. The weather during the week has been very unseasonable, and the mean daily temperatures have ranged from 42° to 14° below their averages. The mean daily temperature on the 6th was 42° 2', being the lowest mean temperature recorded as having happened on that day since the year 1831, when it was 39° 7'; the mean daily temperature on the 7th was 38° 2', and on the 8th 42° 6', being of lower value than any reached on those days as far back as the register extends, viz., 1814. The mean temperature of the week was 43° 2', which is 8° 8' below the average of the same week in thirty-eight years, and is the coldest week ending May 12th since the year 1837, when its mean temperature was even lower, viz., 42° 5'. The range of temperature during the week was 27° 9', the highest reading (59° 4') occurring on the 12th, and the lowest (31° 5') on the 11. The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 19° 4'. Rain fell during the week to the depth of rather more than six-tenths of an inch. A gale of wind from the south-west occurred during the morning of the 9th, and hail fell frequently on the 8th and 9th.

Lewisham, May 13th, 1853. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending May 7, the births of 1571 children were registered in the metropolitan districts: of those, 816 were boys, and 755 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years, the average number was 1410. The number of deaths registered were 1159, exceeding the number in the preceding week by 70, thus showing that the extreme coldness of the weather has completely checked the improvement which had been going on for three or four weeks. The number of deaths exceeded the estimated mortality by 149. The number of fatal cases of zymotic diseases was 217 (their average is 180); of these 1 only was small-pox, there were 21 of measles, 40 of scarlatina, 68 of hooping-cough, and 41 of typhus; of dropsy and cancer, 64 (their average is 45); tubercular diseases, 203, to which consumption contributed 144. To diseases of the brain, 203 (their average is 188); of these, there were 24 of apoplexy and 23 of paralysis. Diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 50; diseases of the lungs, &c., 224 (their average is 143); of these there were 115 of bronchitis and 83 of pneumonia, and to violence, privation, &c., 42. The deaths of children under fifteen years of age has increased from 507 last week to 561 in this; those of persons of sixty years and upwards, from 223 to 239; whilst those in the middle period of life did not vary in amount.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—Lord Rosse, as President of the Royal Society, held his second conversazione on Saturday evening, at Connaught-place, which was numerously attended. Some interesting specimens of fossils, portfolios of photographic pictures, and various examples of the stereoscope, were displayed in the salons.

VAUXHALL-BRIDGE PIER.—The directors of the Vauxhall-bridge Company have resolved upon entirely removing the pier at which passengers by steam-boats have for several years been accustomed to embark and land, being advised that it is calculated injuriously to affect the solidity of the fabric.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The Museum re-opened on Monday morning, after having been closed for the past week, in order to undergo the customary cleaning, and to effect improved arrangements of the contents; the hours of admission, both to the general department and the reading-room, have been extended to six o'clock in the evening, and will continue so until the end of August.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.—On Monday, a return was issued of the halfpenny newspaper stamps in the United Kingdom during last year. The total number of such stamps was 16,599,602; and the amount paid for the same, £34,582 14s. 3d. In England the stamps at a halfpenny numbered 16,217,054; in Wales, 11,418; in Scotland, 235,720; and in Ireland, 135,410.

THE LAMBETH CHARITIES.—Under the will of a Mr. E. Walcott, who died in 1667, there were given the rent and profit of certain estates to be divided among sixteen poor and necessitous persons, sixty-one years old and upwards, resident in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth; and an equal amount for the education of the poor children of the same parish. The parish was afterwards divided into several districts, over each of which was an incumbent. The Master Tinney drew up a scheme for making the funds applicable to the purposes intended; but the incumbents wishing the whole fund should be devoted to educational purposes, appealed to Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, who set aside the report, and directed the whole fund to be so applied. Against this judgment the rector and churchwardens of the mother church applied to the Court of Appeal; and their Lordships allowed the appeal, and held that, as the making a provision for the poor and needy was the primary object, and a very excellent one, of the charity, it was not right that the funds should be otherwise employed. The Master's Report was ordered to be restored.

THE TEMPORARY STOCK-EXCHANGE.—It is expected that the Stock-Exchange will be removed next Wednesday to the Hall of Commerce, the difficulties in the way of that arrangement having been overcome. The new edifice will be of a very superior character, although the absence of frontage prevents any exterior architectural design. The Hall of Commerce itself would have been particularly appropriate, but in that case some means must have been devised for getting rid of the space upon which the Stock-Exchange now stands, and which, being encompassed by houses, would be available only for a purpose analogous to that to which it is at present devoted. The Excise-office was at one time thought of as a temporary refuge during the rebuilding of the Stock-Exchange; but its distance was felt as a disadvantage. Next, the Auction Mart seemed to be appropriate to the selection, but the Hall of Commerce is in all respects more suitable.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—The London-bridge terminus is now undergoing a considerable enlargement, in order to meet the great increase of traffic expected on the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The station has been widened to almost double its former width, and several buildings pulled down to admit of the alteration. Additional lines of rails have been laid down, so that three or four trains will be enabled to discharge their passengers at one time. That portion which is at present used by the Croydon trains will be devoted to the Crystal Palace traffic.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—We understand that an energetic movement is in silent, but effective progress, among those friends of civil and religious liberty who feel indignant at the course pursued by the House of Lords, in rejecting, for the seventh time, the proposal affirmed by nineteen majorities of the House of Commons, for the removal of Jewish disabilities.—*Morning Chronicle*.

SOCIETY FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING CLASSES.—The valuable services of Mr. Henry Roberts, F.S.A.—who, since the establishment of this excellent society, in 1844, has filled the arduous and responsible office of honorary architect to the above society, and under whose advice and direction the several important establishments now open throughout the metropolis have been erected—were on Tuesday acknowledged in a very gratifying manner by the presentation of a handsome service of plate, at the Freemasons' Tavern, where a few noblemen and gentlemen, members of the committee, entertained Mr. Roberts at dinner. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair; and among the other gentlemen present were Viscount Ebrington, Lord Haddo, Lord Moreton, Major Little, Mr. J. Egerton Hubbard, Mr. W. Long, Mr. R. B. Seeley, &c. The noble Earl, in presenting the testimonial, adverted to the untiring zeal and long experience of Mr. Roberts, under whose direction the plans for the society's various model houses had been carried out, so as to produce a vast amelioration in the condition of the working classes. The plate was then brought forward: it consists of a beautiful centre-piece, with a dinner set and tea service, and a handsomely-chased salver, appropriately inscribed. Mr. Roberts thanked the noble chairman for the kind expression of his feeling, and gratefully accepted the handsome gift. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the noble chairman.

MEETINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES.—On Saturday the fourteenth anniversary of the Royal Naval Female School, took place at Willis's Room; the Society for Aid to Dressmakers and Milliners, the same day, at the Mansion-house, and on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms; on Monday, the Jews Orphan Asylum, at the London Tavern; on Tuesday, the Ragged School Union, at Exeter-hall; and the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, at the United Service Institution; on Wednesday, the Royal Literary Fund, at the Freemasons' Tavern; the Society of Arts, at the Institution, Adelphi; the Royal Free Hospital, at the London Tavern; the Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, at Merchant Tailors' Hall; the Protestant Association, at Exeter-hall; The Servants' Royal Provident and Benevolent Society, at the office, in great Marlborough-street, on Wednesday, &c.



## THE COURT.

**OSBORNE.**—The Queen remains in the enjoyment of her accustomed retirement when at Osborne. Occasional drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne, and daily walking exercise in the park and gardens, form the chief amusement of the Court.

The Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Edwin Landseer, have been the guests of her Majesty during the past week. Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. A. Gordon has arrived as Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to succeed Colonel Wyld, who is waiting on the Prince.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday, at Clarence-house, St. James's.

The Countess of Clarendon gave a magnificent ball on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the noble Earl, in Downing-street. The invitations included upwards of a thousand members of the aristocracy.

The Earl and Countess of Yarborough and Lady Sophia Pelham left Arlington-street, on Saturday, for St. Lawrence, Isle of Wight, where his Lordship intends to remain until the end of the Whitsuntide holidays.

The Countess of Eglinton had an assembly on Saturday evening, at the family mansion in St. James's-square.

The various members of the Ministry have issued invitations for a full-dress dinner-party on the 24th instant, in celebration of the Queen's birthday.

## MUSIC.

## NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

At the third concert, at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday night, under the direction of Herr Lindpaintner and Dr. Wyld, the scheme included Mendelssohn's Symphony in A Major, Mozart's "Flauto Magico" overture, "Weber's" "Oberon," Rossini's "Gazza Lutra," Sterndale Bennett's Piano-forte Concerto in C Minor (performed by Miss Arabella Goddard), Dr. Wyld's music to "Paradise Lost," a scena from Gluck's "Iphigenia en Aulide," and a lied by Lindpaintner (both sung by Staudigl).

The music to "Paradise Lost" and the Piano-forte Concerto were the features of the evening. In respect to the former, the subject chosen for musical treatment is most infelicitous; and it is no discredit to Dr. Wyld that he has failed in successfully illustrating Milton, inasmuch as a Beethoven, a Mendelssohn, and a Meyerbeer, in all probability, could never have succeeded. Detailed analysis of a work, therefore, which can only be regarded as the exercise of a very clever student, would be useless; and Dr. Wyld must devote his time and attention, for the future, to more practical and profitable themes. At all events he has proved, by this ambitious effort, that he has more inventiveness than he has hitherto received credit for; and his next composition will be looked for with interest. Miss L. Pyne, Herr Staudigl (who did double duty, Pischek being absent, from illness), Mr. Lockey, Herr Reichart, and Herr Holz, were the principal singers. Miss L. Pyne was encored in the most interesting solo in the "Paradise Lost"—"For spirits, when they please;" and the compliment must be shared between composer and vocalist.

## ORCHESTRAL UNION.

The second concert of the series took place last Saturday at the Hanover-square Rooms, and the crowded attendance proved the growing interest in the excellent performances of the "Orchestral Union," under Mr. Mellon's able direction, with Mr. Cooper as *chef d'attaque*. The programme included Beethoven's first Symphony in C, Auber's "Zanetta" overture, Macfarren's "Charles II." overture, and Mendelssohn's "Melusina." Mr. Winterbottom performed a movement of David's "Trombone Concerto," and Mr. R. S. Prattan a flute fantasia, of his own writing. The vocalists were Miss Ransford and Mr. Benson. The third concert will be on the 18th of June.

## THE HARP UNION.

The success attendant on the *matinées* at Erard's rooms has induced the members of the Harp Union to commence a series of morning concerts in Willis's Rooms, the first of which was on Tuesday last. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and a long list of distinguished amateurs, patronise this novel undertaking, and the able performances of Herr Oberthur, Messrs. Wright and Trust, amply justify the patronage. They were aided by Mdle. Clauss, Miss Messent, Madame Macfarren, Messrs. Herr Holz, Herr Romberg (violin-cello), and Mr. Benson.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The third performance of the Quartet Association took place on Thursday morning, at Willis's Rooms. The programme comprised Ries' Quartet in F, No. 1, Op. 70; Beethoven's Quartet (posthumous), in E flat, Op. 127; and Beethoven's Sonata in B flat, Op. 45, for piano and violin-cello; the artists were Mdle. Clauss, Messrs. Sinton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti.

Herr Hölzel, of Vienna, who composes pretty chamber romances, and sings them with taste and feeling, gave a *Matinée* on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms, assisted by Madame Spatzer (a singer of distinction from Germany), Mdle. Anna Zerr, Herr Reichart, Herr Schnitzer, Herr Pischek, and Herr Staudigl. This congregation of Teutonic talent was strengthened by the presence of the charming Mdle. Clauss; by König, the cornet *par excellence*; by Herr Graff, a new violinist of ability; and Herr Nabick, the trombonist; Herr Kuchler and Mr. F. Mori being the accompanists.

Mr. Donald King, the tenor, and Mr. Lawler, the basso, assembled their friends and patrons, last night in Freemasons'-hall, to listen to a well-selected scheme; the performers being our most distinguished native professors, including Misses Louisa Pyne, Poole, Messent, M. Williams, Pyne, C. Henderson, Brougham, Bassano; Mrs. D. King, Mrs. A. Newton; Messrs. Lockey, Manvers, E. Land, Benson, Borani, F. Bodda, and Shoubridge; with Blagrove, Rowland, Willin, R. S. Prattan, and Benedict, as instrumentalists. In addition to this attraction, the members of the Abbey Glee Club sang in glees and madrigals.

The Sacred Harmonic Society performed last night at Exeter-hall, under Costa's direction, Mendelssohn's "Elijah," the principal singers being Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss F. Rowland, Miss Dolby, Miss Bassano; Messrs. Lockey, Benson, H. Barnby, and Formès. Next Friday Haydn's "Creation" will be given.

Mrs. John Macfarren, a clever pianist, aided by Sinton, Piatti, and Benedict, Miss Bassano, Madame Macfarren, Miss C. Nott, Mr. A. Pierre, and Mr. F. Bodda, gave a *matinée* last Saturday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. The selections were from Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Handel, Macfarren, Donizetti, Piatti, Curschman, Torrente, Haas, Thalberg, Henry Smart, Proch, Pixis, &c. Mr. Walter Macfarren was the accompanist.

Miss Arabella Goddard had her annual concert last night, at the Hanover-square-rooms, with full orchestra, under Molique's direction. The programme included Mendelssohn's piano-forte concerto in D minor, and a quintet in G minor for piano-forte and stringed instruments, by Mr. Macfarren. Sinton, Hill, Piatti, Bottesini, Fraulien, Agnes Bürz (a new singer from Germany), and Herr Reichart, were the artists announced to support the accomplished *beneficiaire*.

Miss L. Rhenmeioch, a vocalist, had an evening concert at Willis's-rooms last Tuesday, with the co-operation of Miss R. Bentley (pianiste), Mr. R. Blagrove (concertinist), Bottesini, Miss Dolby, Mr. G. Perren, Mr. F. Bodda, and Mr. F. Mori (accompanist).

Herr Jansa's sixth *soirée* of Chamber Music took place last Monday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms, which was well attended. Haydn's quartet in F, No. 82, and Mozart's quintet in D, were beautifully played by Herr Jansa, Hennen, Goffrie, Borschitzky, and Mr. W. F. Reed. The vocalists were the German quartet "Union" and Miss Huddart. Madame Greiffenhagen Cundall was announced to sing, but was absent from indisposition.

The fifth Philharmonic Concert will take place next Monday, under Costa's direction.—The fourth meeting of the Musical Union will be on Tuesday.—Mr. Pierson's oratorio, "Jerusalem," first performed at the last Norwich Festival, will be produced at Exeter-hall next Wednesday, by the Harmonic Union.—Herr Molique will commence his annual series of concerts of chamber music next Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms; and Mr. Brinley Richards's classic concerts begin next Saturday.

The installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, is to take place on Tuesday, the 7th of June next. On Wednesday morning, the 9th, a Grand Miscellaneous Concert will be given in the Sheldonian Theatre, under the direction of Sir Henry Bishop; and, on the following day, the "Installation Ode" will be performed, written by the Professor of Poetry, the Rev. T. L. Claughton; and composed by the Professor of Music at Oxford, Sir Henry Bishop.

M. Niedermeyer's new five-act opera, "La Fronde"—the libretto by MM. Maquet and Jules Lacroix, produced at the Imperial Academy of Music in Paris on the 2nd inst.—is not considered so good as his two previous works, "Stradella" and "Marie Stuart." Mdme. Tedesco, Mdle. J. A. Grua, M. M. Roger, Obin, Marié, Lucien, König, Prévot, and Guignot sustained the principal parts.

The *New York Herald* says:—"We are to have a new opera-house—one on a magnificent scale. We learn that 188,000 dollars have already been subscribed, and twenty-five per cent paid in. Only 12,000 dollars are now wanted to make up the sum required for this splendid enterprise. It is in contemplation to have it completed in December next, and open with Grist and Mario."

## THE THEATRES.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated on Saturday and Monday—on the last-mentioned evening with the addition of the second act of "Il Barbiere," to the delight of the amateurs, who prefer to hear a good opera rather than to see a bad ballet. On Thursday, for the extra night, the first act of "Norma," with Grist and Tamberlik; and the whole of "I Puritani," with Mdme. Bosio, Mdle. Bellini, Ronconi, Formès, and Mario, formed the entertainment. Verdi's "Rigoletto" is announced for to-night (Saturday).

## ST. JAMES'S.

M. Regnier last week reappeared on this stage, and made his bow in two pieces; one, "Le Bonhomme Jadis," a one-act piece, by M. Henri Murgers; and the other M. Marivaux's well-known play of "Les Jeux de l'Amour et du Hasard." In the latter we have to record Mdle. Brohan's success in the part of *Sylva*. On Wednesday the talents of both were associated with those of M. Lafont, in "Les Demoiselles de St. Cyr," who, as *Vicomte Roger*, accomplishes one of the most difficult histrionic tasks—that of restraining sentiment within conventional limits, and yet so far and skilfully indicating it, that it may tell with even more intense sympathy than if it had been fully expressed. The French stage at arounds in character requiring this kind of art, which has here to imitate not the natural but the artificial, and requires in the artist both tact and observation. M. Regnier, as the parvenu *Dubouloy*, is above criticism, as well as competition. The part is of his own making; and the caricature in it is managed with a blended force and reticence only to be attained by a well practised taste. Mdle. Brohan acted the part of *Charlotte de Miran* with a dignity which seems to suit her style and powers, and which served to contrast the character with that of *Louise*, which lost nothing of its vivacity in the hands of Mdle. Fleury. The play itself, notwithstanding its frequent performance, still continues to be one of the most pleasing of M. Alexandre Dumas' compositions.

## STRAND.

The performances at this little theatre continue to attract. "The Beggar's Opera" has been performed during the week; and the travestie of "Macbeth" still excites great laughter. Nevertheless, the indefatigable managers have added a musical sketch, entitled "The Black Swan," which is not without merit and cleverness, though exceedingly slight.

Miss Romer will begin her operatic campaign at the Surrey Theatre, next Monday, with Herr Lutz as musical director and conductor; Mr. E. Stirling as stage-manager. Balfe's "Siege of Rochelle" will be the opening opera. The spirited directress has engaged Miss P. Horton, Miss Eliza Nelson, Miss Neville, Messrs. Borani, Kuchler, C. Romer, O. Summers, H. S. Craven, and Travers.

## PROFESSOR AYTOUN'S LECTURES ON POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

On Friday week and last Monday, Professor Aytoun, of Edinburgh, a well-known contributor to *Blackwood*, delivered his first and second lectures on Poetry and Dramatic Literature, to a fashionable and aristocratic audience, sufficiently numerous, and politely attentive. The Professor's manner was not imposing; but it became animated as he proceeded; and his voice, rather inaudible at first, gradually grew distinct and clear. In his definition of poetry, Mr. Aytoun seemed to include, like d'Alembert, the fine arts in general, and eloquence in particular. Indeed, he tested the value of poetry by its capability of effective recitation; and on this account preferred Homer, Shakespeare, and Scott, to Wordsworth and other meditative poets. The poet, in his opinion, required an audience, and demanded an oral utterance, such as he enjoyed of old in the institutions of the Bardic Order, and the Minstrel College of Greece—such as had the Druids, Sennachies, Scalds, Trouvères, and Homeric rhapsodists. His songs, under such favourable conditions, were not artificial; indeed, too much art was unfavourable to the production of high poetry. Instance, the poetry of Pope, and the works in verse written in accordance with the French canons. Compare also the artificial school of the last century, at its close, with the powerful poetry of rude times; which latter the Professor illustrated by reciting the well-known death-song of Regner Lodbrog.

In his second lecture, Professor Aytoun re-stated his leading principle, and boldly announced that, in his opinion, the best poetry was that which gained the most immediate audience, and was most generally understood. Poetry, however, was as various in its forms and spirit as nature in her shapes and influence. Accordingly, a common standard of criticism is impossible. To an Oriental taste our poetry would be wanting in fervour; to ours the poetry of the last superabounds in extravagance. French tragedy, to us, was monotonous and unnatural: to the French, ours was deficient in art. As an English imitation of the former, Addison's "Cato" was ineffective, because uniform throughout in its pitch. Chaucer, on the contrary, displays every variety of style. But he and others were coloured by foreign influences. Spenser drew from Italian fountains; Dryden from French. The latter seldom touched the sensibilities; but Otway was exceedingly fearful. Pope was a disciple of Boileau: he sparkled, indeed—but like frost; and we wished for the thaw. The prodigality of poetry that succeeded the fatal influence of his example was like the rush into full blossom of vernal flowers when the frost was taken from the ground. Poetry, when read, should affect the simplest. We talk too much now-a-days about art, and pay too little attention to nature. Yet, like the pre-Raphaelites, it is well we should study the old masters.

One object of the lecture was to treat of the Epical cycles. The Epos was literally a tradition. Hence, we demand not the original author of the tradition—the latter being always older than any author; and permit to the epic poet the unlimited use of previous materials. Homer was but a recipient of traditions—these he committed to the furnace of his genius, and poured them forth again, a fluid mass, to be recast in a mould of his own devising. The "Wrath of Achilles" was but the portion of a larger theme; this is the reason why the poem is incomplete. The remainder was left for a succeeding singer to illustrate. Of more modern epics, "The Cid" had a fitting argument; but time enough had not been allowed for tradition to grow and expand. Virgil, on the contrary, came too late for his subject; besides addressing a privileged few, instead of the multitude for which Homer sang. A fixed locality was a great advantage to a poet. Troy was to Homer a spot which lent its associations to his story, and gave to its details an air of reality. Spenser's poem was wanting in this advantage—there was no place on earth to which its action might be referred. Homer's work read like history. Virgil, however, failed to realise, and was extremely artificial. But the states of society were as different as the periods and the places. The lecturer then drew a picture of old Greek life; the scene being the Olympian games, and the recital treat of Homeric poems, and Pindaric odes, followed by a dramatic exertion on the Thespian cart. With this description the lecture, which was throughout interesting, though not always correct in its judgments, was harmoniously and gracefully brought to a close.

**INVITATION TO HER MAJESTY TO VISIT HULL.**—The Corporation of Hull assembled on Friday, and adopted a memorial to her Majesty, soliciting a Royal visit in the course of the ensuing season. It is thought that her Majesty will comply with the prayer of the petition, and that she will pay her first visit to the town and port on her way to Scotland in the autumn, when the annual gathering of the British Association will, in all probability, be sitting.

**FLAX CULTIVATION IN IRELAND.**—The Royal Flax Society Belfast, have received a letter, notifying that the Treasury had authorised the issue of £1000 to defray the expenses of instructors in the growth and preparation of flax in the nine counties of Munster and Connaught to which the Irish reproductive fund applies.

**LEIGHTON BUZZARD CROSS.**—A well-executed view of this beautifully restored monument has just been issued by Mr. John Summan Austin, architect, Bedford: it shows both sides of the High-street of Leighton, looking south-west, and the restored cross in the centre. In our notice of the latter work, at page 341, we were in error in attributing the figures of the Martyrs' Memorial, at Oxford, to Mr. Cox: they were sculptured by Mr. Henry Weekes.

**A THIEVING THRUSH.**—A few days since, in the pleasure-grounds of Thoresby, Nottinghamshire, the seat of Earl Manvers, there was taken a thrush's nest, containing two lace collars, and about three yards of lace, which had been missed from the drying-ground, and were supposed to have been stolen.

**ALDERMAN SALOMONS.**—On Wednesday, Lord Chief-Justice Campbell decided against the appeal of Mr. Salomons to the Court of Error. His Lordship concluded his judgment thus:—"He had the honour of introducing an act, when Mr. Salomons became Sheriff of London, to enable him to fulfil the duties of the office, and Lord Lyndhurst brought in an act to enable the Jews to hold all municipal offices. But as long as the law stood as it at present did, he had no doubt that Jews could not be admitted into Parliament. His own private opinion was, that he regretted the act had ever been passed to exclude Jews from sitting in Parliament. But he sat there to declare and to put a just construction upon acts of Parliament, and in doing so he thought they must be excluded. The judgment of the Court of Exchequer must therefore be affirmed, and the verdict for the penalty must stand."

## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Clerkship of the Crown for the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. James Nangle, sessional solicitor for the East Riding of Cork.

It is stated that satisfactory arrangements have been made by the directors of the Berlin Water Company with Sir William Cubitt, who is to undertake the supervision of the works as chief engineer.

The Russian Government has announced its intention of doubling the duty on imported books.

The *Argo*, which left Southampton on Sunday for Australia, takes out about £50,000 in specie, 500 tons of cargo, and sixty passengers.

The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has ordered the discontinuance of the German cockade in the army, which has been worn since 1848.

The Rev. Drs. Ullathorne and Moore were released from Warwick gaol on Wednesday week, without payment of the costs, by order of the Master of the Rolls, they having given up all the property they possessed.

The steamer *Independent*, with 500 passengers on board, ran on shore on the 16th of February on the coast of California, and was totally destroyed by fire: 150 persons lost their lives.

The *Laelia*, of the Royal Yacht Squadron, belonging to Mr. T. Hodges, sailed on Saturday from Sheerness harbour for Australia, her owner being about to take his final leave of this country for the gold regions.

The May fair of Ballinasloe took place on Saturday week. The sales were made at a very considerable advance upon the prices of last year, and all the cattle were eagerly bought up.

A boy, of H.M.S. *Albion*, met instant death on the 26th ult., at Malta, by falling from the mizen-top of that vessel.

The *Newry Telegraph* reports that on Friday week, attempts were made to burn two houses, with their residents, in the neighbourhood in which Mr. Chambre was nearly assassinated a short time since.

Mr. Sill, the attorney in the case of card cheating at Brighton, in connexion with Broome the pugilist, has been struck off the rolls by Lord Campbell.

Two men, named Duff and Conolly, have been remanded on a charge of conspiracy to murder Mr. Boyd, one of Mr. Dargan's pay-clerks, while on his way with the money chest to the railway works at Carrack mines.

A deputation from the operative ropemakers had an interview on Monday with the Lords of the Treasury, to protest against any alteration taking place in the import duties on foreign yarn and rope.

A terrible collision took place on the Michigan Southern Railroad, on the 26th ult., by which twenty persons were killed, and fifty or sixty injured.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Graham Willmore, Esq., Q.C., to succeed the late Mr. Carrow as judge of the Wells County Court.

The King of Prussia intends to confer the Order of the Black Eagle on the Duke of Brabant; and Prince Frederick William of Prussia is to have the Grand Cross of King Leopold's Order.

Mr. Chas. Allen has been appointed deputy clerk of the peace for Westminster, Mr. A. G. Maude having found himself unable to discharge the duties of that office and of deputy clerk of the peace for the county.

The Brandenburg and Lusatian Agricultural Board announce that the grand cattle and agricultural show will be opened on the 21st inst., in the Berlin Thier Garten, which is well adapted for this purpose.

On Wednesday week an explosion took place of one of the boilers in the premises of the York-street Flax-spinning Company, Belfast, when two boys were killed, and five others seriously injured.

It is calculated that there are no less than 100,000 foreign refugees in London.

Mr. Henry Levy Keeling, of the firm of Keeling and Hunt, of Monument-yard, and a Jew, has been unanimously elected churchwarden of St. George's, Botolph-lane.

The Queen has appointed M. Pedro Nolasco Casis to be Consul in Jamaica for the Republic of New Granada.

Father Gavazzi is lecturing at New York with great success; he has repeated his lectures a second time for the benefit of those who were crowded out on the first occasion.

A gentleman, just returned from Australia, states that without another case or bale of drapery goods being sent over, there are sufficient sent out to serve the colony for the next six years.

The University of Kiel (Holstein) has just conferred on Mr. Donaldson, Professor of Architecture in University College, London, the degree of Doctor in Philosophy, in recognition of his works in illustration of ancient art, of his professional standing, and in acknowledgment of services rendered to that University in forming their collection of antique sculpture.

Mr. James Plunkett, Q.C., was on Wednesday appointed Chief Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Dublin, in the room of J. T. Lloyd, Esq., deceased.

Cheapside was on Wednesday restored to general traffic, having been closed nearly three weeks for repair of the road.

Locusts have appeared in several parts of Turkey, which threatened the crops. The silk crop will be damaged in consequence of some late frosts.

Upper Canada has lost one of her most eminent men. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died in Toronto, on the 14th ult.

The Bavarian Government has announced that the privilege accorded to English travellers since April, 1846, is withdrawn, and that in future they must, in travelling in Bavaria, have their papers *visé* like other strangers.

The Great Central and Chartered Gas Companies have undertaken the lighting of the public lamps in the City for three years, by contract.

At a recent duel near Victoria, Texas, between Lieut. Brady and a Mr. Burnett, an innocent bystander, named Walpole, was shot dead, but neither of the combatants was injured.

On Sunday last the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered a sermon in St. Giles's Church in behalf of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, in Bloomsbury-square.

Lord Ellesmere and suite embarked on Tuesday, under a salute, on board the *Leander*, 50, Captain King, in the Sound; and sailed the day following for New York.

Lord Shaftesbury has laid on the table of the House of Lords a bill to amend the Chimney Sweepers Act. Persons under sixteen are not to use the trade of a chimney-sweeper, under a penalty of £10. The law has been evaded in this respect.

The Greenland Seal Fishery promises to be very abundant this season, fifteen ships having already taken 61,700 seals.

The officers of the L division of police have presented a watch and chain to Charles B. Goff (a late sergeant in that division), as a mark of their sense of his kindness while acting under his orders.

In the Irish Encumbered Estates Court on Tuesday, property was sold that realised £50,610.

Holmfirth was visited on Monday last with a very heavy fall of snow; it fell from six in the morning during the whole day, and did much damage.

The Newfoundland seal fishery has been thus far one of the most successful seasons ever known. Two hundred and fifty thousand seals have already been caught.

It is rumoured that Mr. Justice Patteson and Mr. G. Cornwall Lewis will be two of the members of the City Corporation Commission.

The Rochester Hotel, New York, was destroyed by fire on the 29th ult., and four persons burnt to death. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars.

The British corvette *Dadalus* arrived at Panama on the 12th of April with 100,000 dollars in specie, on its way to England. The purser of the vessel was assassinated at San Blas, but no particulars are given.

A deputation from Liverpool, consisting of Mr. Charles Turner, M.P., with Mr. D. Rowland, and Mr. John Shepherd, master-pilot, had an interview with the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, on Tuesday, at the Board of Trade.

On Saturday night a fire, attended with a great destruction of property, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Hitchcock, saw-mill proprietor, in London-street, London-road.

Messrs. Smith, the extensive newsvenders, of the Strand, intend having electric telegraphic communication between their office on Eden-quay, Dublin, and the Exhibition building, during the period it remains open.

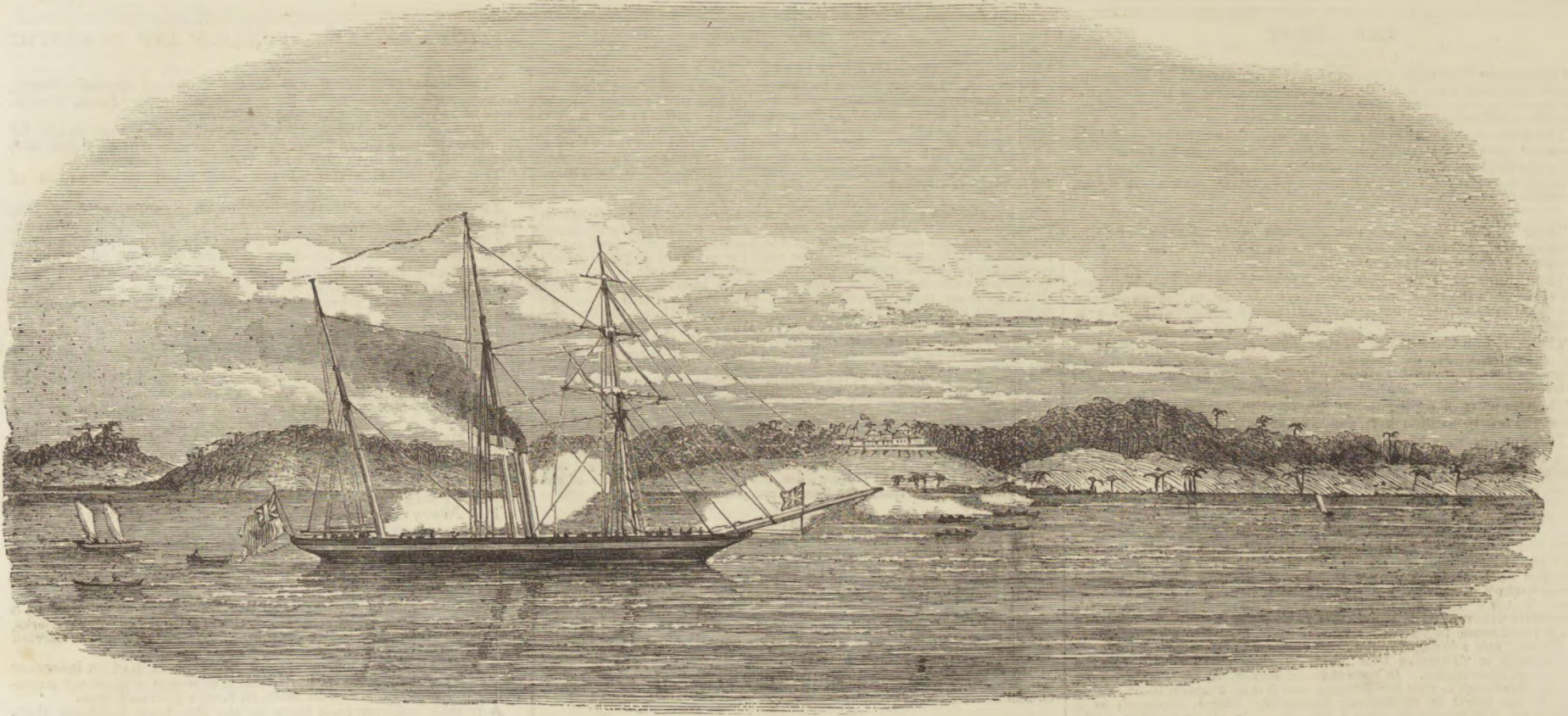
James Conolly, aged fourteen, on Monday last, while riding a race on Blackheath, was thrown out of the saddle, and dragged nearly half a mile by the stirrup: when picked up he was found quite dead.

A meeting was held on Monday at Merthyr, when resolutions in favour of the ballot were unanimously carried.

It is understood that the seat on the bench of the Court of Session, Scotland, vacated by the resignation of Lord Cunningham, is to be bestowed upon Mr. Deas.

Preparations on a splendid scale are making at Plymouth for the approaching visit of the West of England Agricultural Association to that town.





"THE TEAZER" ATTACKING MEDINA, ON THE SIERRA LEONE RIVER.

## ATTACK ON MEDINA, SIERRA LEONE RIVER.

We have just been favoured, by a correspondent at Sierra Leone, with the accompanying portrait of Keleh Moodah, Chief of the Mandingo Town, Medina; also, with a sketch of an assault on that town by H.M. screw steamer *Teazer*, Lieutenant Rich, and the boats of H.M. brig *Linnet*; under the direction of Commander Need. Appended is a view of the centre of the town, showing that portion occupied by the Chief.

Medina is situated ten miles to the north of Trutown, at the entrance of the Sierra Leone river; and is one of the largest and most regularly-built native towns of the country. It stands on flat land, at an elevation of 150 to 200 feet from the sea; it is surrounded by a strong mud wall and stockades; and fortified by a battery of five small pieces of ordnance, placed in a commanding position for defence in case of attack from the shore, as the only approach to it is by the ascent of a very steep cliff, which might readily be defended by fifty resolute men.

The town of Medina and the country, for one mile inland, is within British jurisdiction; although the Government of the colony rarely exercises its authority, a treaty having been entered into with the chiefs for the protection of British interests and the suppression of the slave-trade; notwithstanding which, it was currently believed, Keleh Moodah connived at this nefarious traffic, and even afforded protection to the slave-dealer, while outwardly professing to the Government of Sierra Leone his wish for its abolition, and his earnest desire to fulfil the conditions of his treaty; in short, he has always been a troublesome neighbour, and hostile to the advancement of the colony.

His recent humiliation was brought about by his own obstinacy in refusing to deliver up a British subject who was kidnapped and carried across to his town, as well as the party who committed the act, although formally demanded to do so by his Excellency Governor Kennedy, who on receiving intimation of the fact, instantly despatched the Government messenger to him.

Keleh Moodah having utterly disregarded the commands of his Excellency, he made a requisition on Commander Need to send the *Teazer*, either to bring back the parties in question or to destroy the town. The *Teazer*, accordingly, got up steam on the morning of the 11th March last, and proceeded to the Bullom shore, taking in tow the boats of the *Linnet*; and at nine a.m., came to anchor one mile off the land. All the boats were then manned, and, having effected a landing, the men were marched up to the town, where Commander Need and Lieutenant Rich were received by Keleh Moodah and Sirreh Moodah, his head man. Commander Need then explained the object of his visit, and desired to



KELEH MOODAH, CHIEF OF MEDINA.

have a conference with the chiefs. On this the tom-tom immediately beat for a war palaver, which sounded far and near; and in less than ten minutes, numerous petty chiefs, with war men, numbering about 500, all armed with spears, cutlasses, and firelocks, and no lack of ammunition, flocked to their chiefs' rendezvous. Commander Need then read in a quiet and dispassionate manner the Governor's de-patch, on which the chiefs conferred together for some time; and having resolved not to deliver up the captive and the accused, Commander Need retired with his men to their boats, followed by the native warriors, who, on the embarkation of the sailors and marines, performed on the shore, in a most grotesque manner, the war dance, imagining that they had scared the white men. But they were deceived; for, in half an hour, the *Teazer* opened fire with shot and shell on the town, supported by a cross fire from the gun-boats of the *Linnet*. The guns ceased firing after a quarter of an hour, when Captain Need again landed, and marched up to the now deserted town. After a little delay, the Chief appeared, gave himself up to spare the town, and was brought as a hostage for the men demanded, it having been ascertained that they were not in the vicinity. The Chief felt, as he said, degraded in the eyes of his people and the chiefs. He had no excuse to offer the Governor for his conduct, who allowed him to be at large on giving his word not to attempt to leave the colony until the delivery of the men in dispute—who were given up in a day or two after. The Chief then returned to his town, having been taught a lesson not to tamper with the Governor of Sierra Leone, or to disregard the treaty which he had signed.

The attack on Medina is considered a politic measure, and will have a wholesome moral effect on the minds of the several chiefs who reside on the river and surrounding country.

It was generally supposed and believed by Keleh Moodah himself that he was too strong within his town to be made to feel the power of British law and authority; and he assumed, on this, a certain disregard of the Governor and his communication, for which he has dearly paid by the humiliation he suffered in being made a prisoner.

His Excellency was pleased to express himself highly gratified with the forbearance and humanity displayed on this occasion by Captain Need, who only used those measures of coercion necessary to effect his object—by ceasing to fire the moment he perceived the natives retire; and for his humanity in not wishing to destroy so large a town, if he could accomplish his purpose otherwise.

The Governor also notified to Lieutenant Rich his sense of the activity shown by him in carrying out his orders, and the effective manner in which he brought his guns to bear. This is not the first time his Excellency has remarked the good and valuable services rendered to the colony by that officer.

We are indebted for the accompanying Sketches to Mr. H. J. Brownrigg, Deputy Assistant-Commissionary-General.



CENTRE OF THE TOWN OF MEDINA.





ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—LORD JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., IN THE CHAIR.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of this excellent institution—always a scene of great interest—this year received additional *clat* from the presence of an American author of world-wide celebrity; and from the distinguished share taken by the president of the proceedings in the educational movement of the day.

The meeting was held on Monday, in the Borough-road school-room. It was preceded, as usual, by an examination of the scholars in various branches of religious and secular education. Among the visitors at the examination were Lord J. Russell, who delivered a brief address at its close; and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, who, on being introduced by the Rev. T. Binney as "The Mother of Uncle Tom," was received with rapturous applause by the children. At the meeting, the chair was occupied by Lord John Russell.

Mr. Dunn, the secretary, read the forty-eighth annual report, which, after adverting to the promising condition of elementary education in England, furnished a rapid sketch of the society's proceedings during the year.

The boys' model school had admitted 842 children, and the girls' school 430. Twenty-seven pupil teachers had been apprenticed by the Committee of Council. Important alterations had been made during the year, at a cost of £1063 3s. 8d., towards which the Committee of Council gave £500. 160 students had been admitted into the Normal School for Young Men, and 143 young women into the Female Training Establishment;

sixty had been examined for certificates, and 140 teachers had been appointed to schools. During the year, fifty-four new schools had been established, affording accommodation for 7000 children; 295 towns had been visited by agents for school inspection; ninety-seven public meetings had been held, and twenty-four lectures delivered in different parts of the country; 124 grants in money or school materials had been made. Important efforts had also been made to promote education in the colonies and other foreign parts. The sale of school materials, at reduced prices, had increased. The receipts during the past year (including a subscription of £100 from her Majesty) amounted to £19,338 16s. 10d., and the expenditure to £18,771 11s. 3d.; leaving a balance in hand of £567 5s. 7d. The society urgently appealed for increased subscriptions.

The Bishop of Manchester, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed the pleasure he had felt in witnessing the examination, being, as it was, no got-up display, but the result of an education eminently practical and real; and the conviction he entertained of the beneficial nature of the results of the Minutes of Council of 1846. He believed it was quite possible to carry the supporting system much too far; and that, in many instances, the necessity of the case could only be met by a public rate (Hear, hear). Such a rate would in no degree paralyse voluntary efforts, but would, he thought, rather stimulate them.

Viscount Ebrington seconded the resolution, which having been adopted, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. F. Close (of Cheltenham), the Rev. Dr. Duff, the Rev. F. Jobson, and the Rev. W. Westaby. The Rev. Dr. Hoby proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Bedford, the President of the Society, and to Lord John Russell, for his conduct in the chair; which was seconded by Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth.

Lord John Russell, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said:—

It is impossible not to see that that which I stated a year or two ago from this place—namely, that we were getting into a position in which the question of education would soon be ripe for further measures and more extended application—is now coming happily to pass. \* \* \* Some question has been made to-day with respect to the promotion of education, as we have always endeavoured to promote it, in connexion with religion. That was, from the commencement, the principle of this institution, and I trust it will ever continue to be (Hear, hear). At the same time, as many reflections have been thrown out against those who promote secular education, I may perhaps say, without at all being the advocate of opinions from which I differ, or a scheme from which I entirely dissent, that, in some instances, the mode in which religious education has been given has afforded some advantage to the arguments and some plausibility to the schemes of those who promote secular education (Hear, hear). \* \* \* I think we who belong to the British and Foreign School Society have always done our best to avoid that error, and I believe that in the future education of this country it will be much more avoided than it has hitherto been (Hear, hear). I certainly can never think that in either of the schemes put forward by those who are for secular education the great purpose of education is sufficiently answered. There are those who say that half a day or two days of the week, and the whole of the day on Sunday may be given to religious teaching and instruction; they thus, as it were, give up two days for religious instruction—which is, in fact, the education of the soul—while they leave four days of the week for that



THE CITY OF WORCESTER, FROM THE OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.



which is secular education only. I say this is a most unhappy and most unwise division; that neither in respect of time nor in respect of the subject is that an education which the future nation of England ought to receive (Cheers). I say that secular and religious education ought to be mixed together; that the instruction should be imparted to educate, as Mr. Closs has wisely said, the body, the mind, and the soul together; and when this task has been accomplished, then indeed you may be proud of your work.

#### OPENING OF THE OXFORD, WORCESTER, AND WOLVERHAMPTON RAILWAY.

ON Saturday last the remaining portion of this Company's line of railway, from Oxford to Evesham, was opened under the most distinguished auspices. The other portion, from Evesham to Wolverhampton, was opened about a year ago; so that the whole length of the line is now about ninety miles. The chief stations upon the branch opened on Saturday (which is about forty-nine miles in length), are—Hambury, Chasbury, Ascot, Shepton, Addlestro, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Bockley, Campden, and Honeywood. Most of these stations were, on Saturday, decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers, attended by bands of music, and lined with spectators, notwithstanding that it rained heavily throughout the day. The works on the line are not generally heavy, though in the first fifteen or sixteen miles from Oxford there have been nearly fifty bridges to construct. The special train, conveying the directors and their friends from London to Oxford, passed over very slowly. The line is only laid down singly, though with the conjoint gauge, broad and narrow; with crossings and side-lines half a mile in length at every station, to enable one train to pass another without difficulty. The works do the utmost credit to the contractors and engineers employed in the construction.

At Evesham the party from Oxford was joined by a large number of gentlemen from Dudley, Worcester, and surrounding districts, who returned with them to Oxford.

The line was to be opened to the public on Monday, but this is rendered impossible by the circumstance of Captain Simmonds, the Government inspector, having required the alteration of certain switches at the point of junction with the Great Western line at Wolvercot, and the Great Western company having refused to agree to any code of signals for working into their station at Oxford without a reference to the Board of Trade. In consequence of this latter circumstance the carriages of the Oxford company could only be brought down to the point of junction, about three miles from the Oxford station, the company having to remove from one set of carriages to another at that point.

#### THE DINNER.

On the return of the company to Oxford, they were joined by fresh additions from London, who arrived by a special train, which left Paddington at half-past one o'clock. The directors and their guests then proceeded to the Town-hall, where a very elegant cold collation was laid out for between 500 and 600 guests. Sir John Pakington, M.P., presided; supported by Earl Talbot, the Earl of Macclesfield, Lord Redesdale, Lord Dynevor, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Carrington, Lord Elmley, the Hon. Frederick Lygon, Sir Thomas Armitage, M.P., Sir Thomas Winnington, M.P., Colonel Lawrence, Mr. Gore Langton, M.P., Mr. Macgregor, M.P., Mr. Jackson, M.P., Mr. Heywood, M.P., Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. D. Waddington, M.P., Mr. Laslett, M.P., Captain Rushout, M.P. (the Chairman of the Company), the Hon. Mr. Ross, Solicitor-General of Canada, Admiral Lloyd, Sergeant Gaselee, and a large number of the landed gentry of Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, and the adjacent counties.

The customary loyal toasts having been drunk, The Chairman next proposed "Success to the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway" (Cheers), with their best wishes for the prosperity of the directors and shareholders (Renewed cheers). He was old enough to recollect when he used to leave Worcester at five or six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at London at ten o'clock at night, well shaken, in what was called a well-appointed coach. Within the last few years, however, they had had the advantage of a double railway; indeed, few districts in the kingdom had been better served (Cheers). But they thought that they might yet find a better and shorter route, as they found that Oxford and Worcestershire ran almost in a direct line (Cheers). They accordingly exerted themselves to obtain the line, knowing that it would not only benefit themselves, but also the great manufacturing and mining districts beyond Worcester. They ought to show their gratitude to those who had withstood the difficulties and achieved the task of opening the line (Cheers).

Captain Rushout, M.P. (Chairman of the Company), returned thanks; and, in the course of his address, gratefully acknowledged the deep obligations the Company were under to Mr. Peto, for the assistance he had given them in completing their line.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., in proposing the next toast, referred to the great name of Brunel as the original engineer to the line, but who had been succeeded in that post by the able and indefatigable Mr. Fowler. He begged to propose the health of Messrs. Peto and Betts, and the other contractors who have completed the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway (Loud cheers).

Mr. Fowler having briefly acknowledged the compliment, Mr. Peto, M.P., had to thank them for the cordial manner in which they had noticed the firm with which he was connected; but he was most desirous to impress upon them, that it was to their able lieutenants and their well-regulated workmen, and more especially to his friend Mr. Watson, that they were indebted for the success with which the works that they had undertaken had been carried out. He trusted the day was not far distant when all who were then present would meet in those beautiful grounds at High Wycombe—if he might so far presume to say that he was sure they would be placed entirely at their service by their noble proprietor (Lord Carrington)—to celebrate the turning of the first cled of a third and independent line (the Mid-Western), which would bring this and the adjoining districts not only in direct communication with each other, but with the metropolis (Cheers).

The following toasts—"The University of Oxford," "The Railway Interest of the United Kingdom," "The Mayor and Corporation of Oxford," "The Chairman," "The Two Houses of Parliament," &c.—having been given and responded to, the company broke up shortly before eight o'clock, and were conveyed soon afterwards, by special trains, to their respective destinations.

The illustration upon the preceding page shows a portion of the railway at Worcester, with the city and its interesting Cathedral, backed by the bold outline of the Malvern hills.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WOOLWICH, May 7.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and General Lord Hardinge, commanding-in-chief, arrived at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to-day, accompanied by Mons. Gudin, inventor of improvements in small arms, and Mr. Boulton, the inventor of an American rifle for loading at the breech, the object of the visit being to witness experiments with the respective small-arms of these inventors. Colonel Colquhoun submitted a new field-battery ammunition-carriage of a remarkably light construction, which is attained by supporting the ammunition boxes and seats for the men on steel springs. A new description of an ammunition-boxes were also exhibited, better adapted for slinging on horseback than those previously in use. Thirty-six rounds were fired from Mr. Boulton's American rifle, and a large portion of the ball cartridges used, after they had been immersed in a bucket of water, which did not appear to affect them in the least. Afterwards several rounds were fired from another small-arm, and the distinguished visitors left the Arsenal for London.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.—Captain Wood's troop, after being augmented to the full strength of men and horses—124 horses being now the number in each of the augmented troops—left the garrison on Tuesday morning, on their march to Brighton, where the troop is to be stationed.

THE CAMP AT CHORHAM.—The preparations for encamping a division of the army begin to approach completion. Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, an experienced officer, will command in chief. The troops will consist of four regiments of cavalry, twenty-four pieces of artillery, and three brigades of infantry, each commanded by a Major-General. The whole force will amount to about 8000 men, with 2000 horses, and after the troops comprising the first division have had three or four weeks' practice in field evolutions, they will be replaced by a similar force for the same period. The Sappers and Miners from Chatham will form part of the force encamped, fieldworks and entrenchments will be thrown up, and bridges of pontoons, in which the merit of recent inventions may be tested, will be thrown over some narrow portions of Virginia Water.

AN ENCAMPMENT ON THE CURRAGH.—An encampment on a large scale is to take place on the Curragh, and besides the King's Dragoon Guards and 11th Hussars, a troop of Horse Artillery is ordered from Dublin, a squadron of the 3rd Dragoon Guards from Athlone, three troops from the 16th Lancers, two demi-batteries of Artillery, and five regiments of the line, will complete the garrison. It is also said the Duke of Cambridge will inspect the whole, after his arrival in Ireland from the encampment on Baginbun Heath.—*United Service Gazette.*

WOOLWICH, May 10.—The *Phoenix* screw steam-sloop proceeded to Greenhithe on Thursday, to have her compasses adjusted; and it is expected she will leave the river for the Arctic regions this day (Saturday).

MANING THE ROYAL NAVY.—Some highly-interesting and important correspondence between the Treasury and the Admiralty, together with the report of a committee of naval officers, and her Majesty's order in council relating thereto, have just been presented to Parliament by her Majesty's command.

Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, held a levee at Whitehall on Monday, which was numerously attended.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

The Registration of Assurances Bill, strongly supported by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Campbell, and Lord Overstone, and opposed only by Lord St. Leonards, was read a third time by a majority of fifty-seven votes against twenty-nine.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

Mr. Duffy having been ordered to attend in his place to-night, there was a full attendance of members to hear his explanation.

The SPEAKER read the words of the hon. member's speech to which exception had been taken:—"That the grossest corruption ever practised in the days of Walpole and the Pelhams has been practised under my own eyes upon Irish members in this House." He trusted the hon. gentleman was prepared with such explanation or apology as would be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. DUFFY said he had not meant to state that money had been given to secure the votes of certain Irish members. What he meant was, that by accepting office, they had discredibly abandoned their principles for the purpose of their own personal advantage and advancement. That he took to be political corruption.

Lord J. RUSSELL said it did not at all appear to him that the charge now made was the same that the hon. member had preferred last night. He doubted even whether it could be called disorderly. At all events, those Irish members who had taken office under Government were quite equal in ability as they were in honour and honesty to any competitor who might bring charges of this nature against them.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means; and the amendment moved by Mr. Lawless on the previous evening, that the Income-tax be not extended to Ireland, having been put, was negatived by 286 votes against 61.

Another "scene" took place, in which the Irish members took part, and in which a statement was made by Captain MAGAN, that when the Irish members held a meeting up-stairs, during the existence of the Derby Administration, certain members of Parliament who attended assured them that if the Government that was then expected to come into office, did obtain office, no Income-tax would be imposed upon Ireland. Captain Magan proceeded to speak of the "incoherent wanderings" of the hon. member for Clonmel (Mr. Lawless), and of "his guilty conscience;" and a disgraceful scene of noise and disorder ensued. Mr. LAWLESS, who rose in a state of great excitement, in vain attempted to gain a hearing; and tumultuous and deafening shouts of "Order!" "Chair!" and "Spoke!" rendered it impossible either for the Chairman, Mr. Lawless, or any other hon. member to obtain a hearing. When the confusion had subsided, Mr. FITZGERALD moved an amendment, with the view of exempting from Income-tax all incomes derived from trades and professions in Ireland. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he proposed to make certain alterations in the machinery, so as to make the Income-tax as little unpopular in Ireland as possible; and Mr. FITZGERALD offered to withdraw his amendment. Mr. M'MAHON, however, opposed the withdrawal, and the debate proceeded. Mr. R. M. Fox implored his Irish fellow-countrymen never again to repeat in that house the scenes which had been witnessed yesterday and to night. The amendment was put, and negatived, without a division.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

On the presentation of a petition by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, praying for the registration and inspection of nunneries,

The Archbishop of DUBLIN declared that additional protection was wanted for the individuals immured in these establishments. He related an instance of gross oppression which had occurred within his own knowledge; and said he wished for no encroachment on domestic privacy. He had never been charged with a wish to abridge the civil or religious liberties of his fellow subjects, but he was convinced that some measure was necessary for the better security of the freedom of his fellow countrymen.

The Bishop of NORWICH related a case in which a Roman Catholic mother applied to him, to know where her child, a girl fifteen years old, had been placed. There was no doubt she was in a nunnery; and the mother wanted to know where her child really was, and to have, occasionally, access to her.

On the motion of the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, a standing order was adopted to secure house accommodation for the working-classes whenever thirty or more houses were proposed to be pulled down by an Improvement Bill.

The Land Improvement (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to a question, said that grocers might mix chicory with coffee; but that in every case the mixture must be sold in packets, labelled clearly and distinctly "Coffee and chicory mixture." If the mixture were sold without that label, the seller was liable to penalties.

The debate upon Church-rates was postponed until Thursday, the 26th inst.

The reputed attempt to obtain the votes of Irish members against Lord Derby's Government, by a promise that an Income-tax should not be imposed upon Ireland, was brought under the notice of the House by Mr. E. BALL. Lord J. RUSSELL denied that any person was authorised by the Whig party when the late Government were in power to make any such bargain; and, so far as he knew, no such contract was made with the Irish party. Mr. HAYTER distinctly denied that he had ever made any such promise, or held out any such expectation. Captain MAGAN said the promise was made by three Irish members of Parliament, and he would put a notice on the paper, to give them an opportunity of making explanation.

Lord J. RUSSELL (in answer to Sir F. Baring) said he should postpone until Friday, the 20th, the introduction of his bill to disable persons employed in her Majesty's dockyards and gun-wharfs, and other civil establishments of the Admiralty and Ordnance, from voting at elections of members to serve in Parliament for the following boroughs:—Chatham and Rochester, Greenwich, Sandwich, Portsmouth, Devonport, Plymouth, Harwich, and Pembroke.

#### THE BUDGET.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. PALMER moved an amendment, the effect of which was to define the annual value of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as "the net annual value, after due allowance for repairs, insurance, and management." The Chancellor of the Exchequer had shown that real property was now paying 9d. in the pound to the Income-tax instead of 7d.; and schedule A could not in fairness be called upon still to pay 9d. in the pound instead of 7d., having, in addition, a Legacy-duty imposed upon it.

Mr. ALCOCK supported the Budget; Mr. MILLS, the amendment.

Mr. HEYWORTH doubted whether the Income-tax with all its inequalities, was not more equitable than indirect taxation upon articles of universal consumption. The Income-tax affected some 500,000 only, whereas the indirect taxes affected some 30,000,000 of persons. These indirect taxes were really an Income-tax upon the poor, because they spent a chief part of their incomes upon articles which were taxed; and he believed that no less than twenty per cent. of their incomes went in the shape of indirect taxes to the Government.

Mr. BUCK supported the amendment for the sake of the smaller freeholders. Mr. AGLIONBY thought it deserved the consideration of the Government. Colonel HARCOURT, having been asked by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer to vote the continuance of the Income-tax for three years, without any such alteration as was now proposed, could not in May vote that to be unjust and inequitable which in December he had voted to be just and equitable. Mr. SPOONER said that, in 1845, Lord J. Russell declared that the Income-tax was full of fraud, vexation, and insupportable inquisition. If it were full of fraud and vexation then, it was equally so now; but still the noble Lord proposed to vote for it. Mr. BRIGHT, advertent to charges for insurance, &c., thought it would not be difficult to show that the manufacturers paid 9d. in the pound, as well as the landlords. In the neighbourhood in which he lived there was more dissatisfaction with the mode and manner of the assessment than with the amount of the tax. He should like to see the Commissioners chosen from a list of names sent in by the tax-payers. He should vote against the amendment. Sir T. D. A'CLAND said the Budget bore rather heavily upon landed property; but, take it for all in all, it was the noblest and most comprehensive attempt to regulate the finances of the country which it had been his good fortune to witness during the forty years he had been in Parliament. Sir W. JOLIFFE regarded the Legacy-duty as the acme of injustice.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contrasted his scheme with that of his predecessor. Last December Mr. Disraeli proposed to give his landed supporters an unmitigated Schedule A with land paying 9d. in the pound; a mitigated Schedule D, in which trades and professions paid

5d.; a perpetual Income tax, and a land Legacy-duty in *posse*. That was, in fact, a proposal to relieve others at the expense of those in Schedule A. The immediate effect of the amendment would be a loss to the revenue of £400,000. But the loss would not stop there; for if Schedule A were relieved to the extent of 16 per cent, an equivalent reduction would have to be made in Schedules C and D, at a total loss to the revenue of £1,000,000. Such a proposal broke up not only the Income-tax but the whole financial proposition of the Government, which held out something like an outline of a general policy, tending to place the finances of the country on a footing of security, to confirm public credit, and to do justice between one class and another of the community.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked upon the inconsistency of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in proving that real property was at present unfairly taxed, and then immediately proposing that it should be subjected to a new tax. The right hon. gentleman proposed to compensate the possessors of skill and intelligence for the unfairness of their assessment to the Income-tax, by placing a duty upon successions. But, if the Legacy-duty were a tax of compensation for the Income-tax, which was to terminate at the end of seven years, it ought to be a temporary tax. Sir J. Graham, not long ago, declared that such a motion as the present amendment could not long be resisted. "We found our claim (said Mr. Disraeli) upon the argument of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and upon the recommendations of the First Lord of the Admiralty."

Lord J. RUSSELL pointed out the inconsistency between the principle now advocated by Mr. Disraeli, and that stated by him, not only last December, but in the last week on the motion of Sir E. B. Lytton. When the right hon. gentleman brought forward the Budget in December, and again no later than last Monday, he declared that there ought to be a difference between permanent and precarious incomes in favour of the latter. Now the right hon. gentleman said that permanent incomes should have their burdens lightened as against precarious incomes.

Last Monday the right hon. gentleman said the stick was bent in one direction; and now they say the stick is bent in an opposite direction, and they propose a totally opposite course. Last Monday they said there was too great a weight in one scale, and they proposed to lighten it; but, because the House refused to accede to the proposal, they now say the opposite scale has become too heavy, and they propose that it should be lightened. Why, what is this conduct on the part of the right hon. gentleman and those who follow him, but treating the great question of the Income-tax as a plaything with which they may tamper, and which may be used for party purposes, without any regard to the permanence of our finance or to the settlement of the question? (Hear, and cheers). It must show, I think, to the House, and it will show to the country, that those great and mighty interests of finance—interests upon which the safety and well-being of the country depend—are treated by the right hon. gentleman, if not merely in a manner to suit his party interests, at least with such levity and caprice ("Oh, oh!" from the Opposition benches, and cheers from the Ministerialists); that he so changes from week to week the principle upon which his policy is founded, that it would be impossible for this House or this country to rely upon any financial plans of which he might be the founder (Cheers). Last week he told us trades and professions deserved all our compassion; this week it is the land which is to be the sole object of our regard. Well, I would ask—using a somewhat vulgar expression, which has, however, been ennobled by the high authority by which it was once adopted—"Under which thimble is the pea?" (Great laughter and cheers). Last week it was one interest; this week it is another; and no one is able to say what the proposal of the next week may be.

Lord J. MANNERS observed, that the noble Lord had not answered the claim of justice put forward by Mr. Palmer by appealing to the defeat of another claim of justice on Monday last.

The House then divided:—

Against the amendment .. .. .	276
For it .. .. .	201
Majority for Government .. .. .	75

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Earl GREY brought the discontinuance of transportation under the notice of their Lordships, complaining of the precipitation with which the present Government had abandoned transportation, without first consulting Parliament. He defended the reformatory system ending in transportation, which he had introduced, and attacked the colonists for the opposition which they offered to the continuance of transportation. The Australian colonies had been created by convict labour and by the Imperial expenditure for convict purposes; and they had no right now to turn round and raise an outcry against transportation. He feared that if transportation ceased, the convicts would be thrown in large bodies on society at home, and ultimately become as formidable a class to the welfare of the community as the *forçats* in France. He would move an address to her Majesty, praying that the arrangements with respect to the transportation of convicts which were in force last year might not be altered until Parliament was made acquainted with the system which the Government proposed to substitute for those arrangements, and until it had an opportunity of discussing the new system.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said, that what the Government had to decide was, whether transportation to Van Diemen's Land was to cease or not. Now, the Government, with respect to the colony, were but struggling with a difficulty created by Earl Grey himself, who, in one of his despatches, as it was understood by the Governor and the colonists, had certainly held out an expectation that no more convicts would be sent to their island. The noble Earl had also declared that the Government of this country had no right to send convicts to any colony against the consent of its inhabitants; and yet, when the Government, according to the wishes of the Legislature of Van Diemen's Land, determined that transportation to that colony should cease, they were met by this motion.

The Earl of CHICHESTER opposed the motion, and proposed an amendment, declaring it to be the opinion of the House that transportation should only be applied to the graver offences, that it should be limited to certain colonies, and that a more complete system of secondary and reformatory punishment should be introduced at home.

The Earl of DERBY supported the motion of Earl Grey. He argued that the time had arrived for discontinuing transportation to Van Diemen's Land, seeing that so strong a feeling had been expressed in that colony. His Government had determined to carry out the same intention as the present Government, but they took time to make the necessary arrangements, which the present Government had not done. He concurred with the noble Earl in thinking that the Government had acted imprudently and hastily.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE detailed the arrangements made in the prisons in this country for receiving the convicts who were under sentence of transportation. Convicts would still, and in limited numbers, be sent to West Australia. The proportion of convicts in Van Diemen's Land, at present, was about one to three of the population. Not more than 2000 convicts were sent abroad in 1851; and, if transportation were abandoned, our convict population would only be 1 in 30,000, too small a number to be dreaded. Convicts might, in future, be employed in this country, under the system of Colonel Jebb, in making harbours of refuge, in works of fortification, and in the dockyards. Convict labour used to be a great grievance when it displaced free labour; but there was now no redundancy of free labour, and this ground of complaint was entirely obviated.

Lord CAMPBELL supported the address. Since he had the honour of a seat on the bench he had never sentenced any criminal to transportation for less than ten years, and, if their Lordships followed his advice, they would not allow any judge to transport for a shorter period than ten years—for that was the term within which there was hope a man might become a useful member of society. He was fully persuaded that a secondary punishment so good as transportation had never been, and never would be invented. He would give his cordial support to the motion of his noble friend.

After a few words from the LORD CHANCELLOR and the Duke of ARGYLL.

The House divided:—For Earl Grey's motion, 37; for the Earl of Chichester's amendment, 54: majority against Earl Grey's motion, 17.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

#### INSPECTION OF NUNNERIES.

Mr. T. CHAMBERS rose to move for leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the recovery of liberty in certain cases. He admitted that his bill was pointed more directly at monastic institutions. They were described as places of calm retreat and seclusion, where ladies who desired it might retire from the world, and enjoy that tranquillity and peace which they could not enjoy in the busier scenes of life. But this description was not universally true. The public would not believe that all the inmates of those establishments were contented and voluntary inmates, inasmuch as the buildings were uniformly bolted, barred, and grated like prisons, and all the architectural arrangements made apparently for one object, viz., that of safe custody. Internally, there were not only cells, refectories, and chapels, but dungeons. He did not wish to obtain power to enter nunneries and free ladies from the bondage of monastic



vows, if they desired to remain subject to those vows; but, if there were a class of nuns who wished to quit those establishments, the British Constitution ought to enable them to obtain the freedom which they desired. In almost every Roman Catholic country provision was made for the liberation from conventual establishments of dissatisfied inmates:—

In Prussia no novice could take the veil without being first examined as to the sufficiency and propriety of her motives in desiring to take that step. In Russia no convent could receive a nun without making an application to the Synod of Moscow, and producing an affidavit from the novice, showing that it was of her own free will and choice that she was about to enter the institution. In Bavaria monastic vows were not allowed by law for more than three years, and the civil authorities visited all convents every quarter, not only for fiscal purposes, but in order to restore to the world and to society all nuns who might desire to relinquish the seclusion of their convents. In Austria the inmates of conventual institutions might at any time address the civil government privately, stating their desire to leave the convents, and such applications at once received attention. In many of the convents in France the vows were temporary, and the mayor of each arrondissement had the power of visiting any convent whenever the civil authorities of a locality thought it necessary to do so. The Roman Catholic Relief Act declared that the existence in this country of any religious community or monastery of males was utterly illegal; but the act contained a saving clause as to religious communities of females, which at that time protected only some half-dozen of such institutions. He found, however, that there were now seventy-five nunneries in England and Wales. The nun could not state her wrongs, and, practically, she was out of the reach of redress. The law of England stood helpless at the porch of a nunnery, just as the Emperor of old stood helpless outside the gate of the palace at Rome. The inmates of such institutions were under a system of restraint. A woman under the bondage of perpetual vows was subject to absolute and irresponsible power, which was exercised under the cloak of inviolable secrecy. The most terrible feature of these institutions was, that they were affiliated with similar institutions on the Continent, by which means any inmate offending the superior might at any moment, without the knowledge of her dearest friend, and without appeal to the law, be transported from this country for life; and it was impossible for any officers of justice to trace in what direction the exile had been carried. It might be said that his proposition would be an insult to the feelings of ladies of high rank and station. If there was no wrong done, there could be no reason why they should resist the appearance once in seven years of a gentleman whose only object would be to make inquiries; and, if wrong was done, the delicate feelings of ladies of rank and station were not to be placed in opposition to the means of doing justice to helpless and unprotected women in the power of irresponsible and despotic authorities, and perhaps of saving their lives. What he proposed was, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department should have the power of appointing one or two persons, and that those persons, having reasonable grounds to believe—it was the phrase used in a great many acts of Parliament in reference to similar subjects—that improper coercion was exercised against any woman in any house or building, should have power to go down to the county in which it was situated, there to select a justice of the peace, and in his company to proceed to the place, to ascertain the circumstances, and to see the persons with reference to whom complaint was made. If these gentlemen should be of opinion that the facts which had been brought under their notice were well founded, they would return to town and sue out a writ of *habeas corpus*, to give the parties suffering the means of obtaining freedom.

In conclusion, he appealed to the House to give these persons, who were helpless, the benefit of legal inspection.

Mr. C. BERKELEY, who seconded the motion, could not conceive why this country should stand alone, with the exception of Spain and Italy, in respect to the inspection of nunneries. The hon. gentleman had omitted to mention that in Mexico, where the whole population was Roman Catholic, a law was established for the frequent visitation of nunneries.

Mr. BOWYER opposed the motion. The question was whether convents were to exist at all in this country or not; because an inspection by a person appointed by the Government of the day would have the undoubted effect of suppressing nunneries in this country? The education of Roman Catholic ladies was chiefly conducted at these establishments, and the consequence of this inquisitorial inspection would be that the great body of the Roman Catholic ladies would go abroad to be educated. There were two species of convents—one of the contemplative order, and one of the active order. There were only four houses in all England of the contemplative order. As to the active order, the persons placed in those establishments went out, and might be met daily in the discharge of their Christian duties. The convents elected their superiors and all their officers annually, and it was not probable they would elect officers who would coerce and tyrannise over the inmates of the convent.

Mr. SERJEANT MURPHY also opposed the bill. There was no female Roman Catholic in the middle ranks in Ireland who did not owe her education to those convents. The inferior classes were also educated by means of those convents, and made good servants and good wives, and this proved them to be the greatest blessing the country ever enjoyed. He appealed to the noble Lord, on the part of the Government, whether he would needlessly sanction, by allowing this bill to be brought in, an insult which would rankle in the breast of every Roman Catholic of this kingdom?

Mr. FREWEN stated some facts which had come to his knowledge, which made it appear to him that it was not only desirable, but essential, that these establishments should be from time to time inspected.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said it was simply preposterous to assert that no young women were kept in these institutions against their will, seeing that established facts proved that compulsion was practised upon both the bodies and the minds of many of these nuns. With such of them as wished to remain shut up, and were satisfied with their condition, no one desired to interfere; but it was the duty of Englishmen to see that none of them were shut up against their will or otherwise subject to ill-treatment in these places.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the introduction of the bill. He certainly did not approve of these institutions; on the contrary, as a Protestant, he thought them very often injurious in their consequences. He contended that unless Parliament prohibited the existence of convents altogether, they could not reach the evils which the supporters of this bill had pointed out. Seeing the consolations which the convents afforded to one class of females, and the charitable objects of education and visiting the sick to which others of the inmates devoted themselves, he confessed he was disposed to leave the question to the opinions and sense of the Roman Catholics themselves. A remedy like this, differing from the ordinary law of the land, could hardly be used without exciting feelings of great indignation on the part of the Roman Catholics, who would think their religious institutions unduly interfered with. He had no reason to believe that the general law was not sufficient for the protection of personal liberty; and with this feeling he must refuse his assent to the introduction of the bill. The noble Lord resumed his seat amid cheers from the Irish members.

Lord E. HOWARD (who married Miss Talbot) denied that that lady was detained in her convent against her will. On the contrary, she expressed herself with great gratification at the comfort and happiness she had experienced there, and of the happiness it was to live in such an abode.

So little did she regret her residence in a convent, that she carried on now—oh, but it was disgraceful to have these private matters brought forward (Cheers)—it was disgraceful that he should have to drag forth thus the personal affairs of his own household in order to refute those false accusations (Cheers). He was going on to say, when he was led away by his feelings, that she carried on now with great pleasure communications with many esteemed inmates who were dear to her in that convent.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that he had great difficulties with respect to the present bill, because he thought it would be utterly inefficacious. He did not believe it was within the power of the legislation of the House to separate that which was good from that which was bad in monastic institutions. He never went the length that some gentlemen did in blaming them, for he had seen the advantages of Sisters of Charity abroad, and knew how much the recovery of the sick and wounded in foreign hospitals was owing to them. The case was full of difficulty. For instance, they had passed bills as strong as they could against Jesuits and monasteries; yet there they were, increasing every hour, and laughing in their faces.

He could state things which had come under his own eyes; but, if he did, they would straightway be denied, for the power of denial possessed by hon. gentlemen was perfectly wonderful (Hear, hear). He did not think it right that there should be anywhere a number of the Queen's subjects who could not appeal to her for protection through the ordinary means of the police, constables, magistrates, and judges of the country. That which he had seen abroad might occur here. He had seen abroad parents force their daughters into convents in order that other favourite daughters might have larger jointures; and he believed there were many such instances. He objected very much to ladies who had taken vows being encouraged to break them; but he must tell the House some few things that had happened, notwithstanding the vigilance of Protestant eyes. This was a statement which had been made to him by a priest who had left the Roman Catholic faith. He had been a curate, officiating at —. His niece was a boarder and pensioner at the school of a nunnery, with boarders from the ages of four to eighteen. It then became his duty, as her guardian, to consult her wishes relative to entering the nunnery.

"Nunneries," she replied, "are not such good places as you imagine. I would not pass my life among them for anything you could offer. As to the nuns, they are in a state of continual strife among each other; and the crimes committed among the ladies who are boarders are too shocking to mention" ("Oh, oh!" and cries of "Name the nunnery"). These convents were, in fact, one of the means by which the Popish treasury was filled, and that was one great reason why they were patronised. It was not that ladies might pass their time there in private devotion—not a bit of it.

He thought the country was not prepared the only course that was proper and necessary, and that was for the suppression of monastic institutions altogether.

Mr. LUCAS declared that the House was asked to legislate without any evidence or facts on which to found legislation.

Mr. WHITESIDE reminded the House that the whole history of the interior of a convent in Cork had been not long since brought before the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

In that case a deed was obtained from Miss MacCarthy against her will, and for the advantage of this convent, although she wished to bestow a portion of her property upon her brother and sister; and he must say he conceived that a greater act of tyranny than was exposed in that case could not be practised upon a young and innocent woman. Four or five cases were reported in the records of the Irish courts in which influence of this kind had been brought to bear upon persons possessed of property.

He did not think the bill now before the House would be effectual; but he was satisfied that the entire subject of the relation of these conventual establishments to the State must, with due respect to the feelings and rights of the Roman Catholic gentry of Ireland and England, be seriously and comprehensively regarded by the Legislature of this country.

The House divided. The numbers were—For the motion, 138; against it, 115; majority in favour of the motion, 23.

Mr. GREGSON called attention to the Treasury order of February last, relating to the sale of mixtures of coffee and chicory. Mr. J. WILSON stated the number of convictions and punishments under the order, to prove the *bond fide* intention of the Government to prosecute in all cases of its infraction. In the two months since the order was issued there had been 1684 inspections by the officers of various grocers' stocks, attended by 94 convictions and fines, and by 135 punishments of a minor description. The Excise had hitherto confined the fines to £5 and £6, but notice had now been given that for future offences the extreme penalty would be inflicted.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. CRAUFORD'S Sheriffs' Courts (Scotland) Bill was thrown out by a majority of 184 against 58.

The House went into committee on Mr. M. Gibson's County Rates and Expenditure Bill, but no progress whatever was made with the clauses.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, the Exchequer Bills Bill was read a second time. The noble Earl having then moved the suspension of the standing orders, which was agreed to, the bill passed through its remaining stages.

The County Election Polls (Scotland) Bill, and the Chimney Sweepers Regulation Act Amendment Bill were severally read a second time; and the Cathedral Appointments Bill was read a third time.

In reply to the Earl of MALMESBURY, the Earl of ABERDEEN said, from the state of public business in both Houses of Parliament, the Government felt that they would not be able to introduce a measure in the course of the present session on the subject of the revision of the Poor-laws. He, however, entertained a strong hope that such a measure would be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

On the motion of the Earl of ABERDEEN, it was agreed that the address to her Majesty in relation to the borough of Clitheroe, agreed to by the House of Commons, and communicated to the House of Lords on the 14th of April, be taken into consideration this day six months. It was further agreed to, that Lord Redesdale should communicate the fact of such a resolution having been adopted by their Lordships to the House of Commons.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In answer to a question, Sir W. MOLESWORTH said, the present constitution of the Board of Health would terminate with the next session of Parliament, and Government would bring in a bill within that period for renewing it, with such modifications as might be deemed desirable.

Sir F. KELLY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it is intended to lay the succession tax on interests in property under settlement, during the life of the donor or settler of the property; or on interests in property reverting under settlement to the donor or settler of such property? Whether it is assumed, that when the succession tax shall be imposed, the registration of all deeds of settlement will be compulsory by law?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the points had not been overlooked; and with regard to the last question, he would say it was not intended to interfere compulsorily.

In reply to a question from Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. FITZROY said he would certainly oppose having the Hackney Carriages Bill referred to a Select Committee. He also said he was disposed to frame clauses to put down the nuisance of advertising vans, but there was great difficulty in dealing with it.

#### THE IRISH DISPUTE.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means, Captain MAGAN said, that the information which he gave to the House the other night, with respect to an understanding between the Irish members and the Government, that if the former would aid them to turn out the late Government, the Income-tax should not be extended to Ireland, was derived from the hon. member for Roscommon, and the hon. member for Tralee.

Mr. FRENCH said, that everything that took place was above board, and the facts were these:—He saw Mr. Hayter, and asked him a question upon the subject of the rumour of an understanding such as was stated. Mr. Hayter said he could only speak of one member of the party (Sir C. Wood), who had said that, if they succeeded to power, it was not their intention to extend the Income-tax to Ireland. He communicated this interview to a meeting of Irish members, and he saw nothing in the whole matter which was not in the natural course of things.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL corroborated the statement of Mr. French.

Mr. HAYTER said his memory would not bear him out as to the whole of the conversation referred to by Mr. French, in some portions of which he thought he must have been mistaken. He stated, as he had a right to do, his own opinions, but he thought he had not stated—that he could not have stated—the opinions of other people, as if he was authorised to do so.

Sir C. WOOD said, it was quite possible that he might have stated that Ireland, with the existing charges upon her was in too exhausted a state to bear our Income-tax.

Mr. MALINS said he was of opinion that the whole thing must have originated in a misapprehension on the part of Captain Magan, who had made an erroneous charge, and was called upon to make an apology.

Captain MAGAN denied that he had made an erroneous charge. After some further conversation the subject dropped; and the House went into Committee of

#### WAYS AND MEANS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution, to the effect that, in respect to annuities, and profits arising out of lands, professions, and trades, there shall be paid, for every 20s., for two years from April 5, 1853, 7d.; for two years from April 5, 1855, 6d.; and for three years from April 5, 1857, 5d.; "and for and in respect of the occupation of lands, tenements, and hereditaments (other than a dwelling-house occupied by a tenant, distinct from a farm of lands), on every 20s. of the annual value thereof, a moiety of each of the said sums, 7d., 6d., and 5d., for the above-named terms respectively."

Mr. VANSITTART moved as an amendment, in the second resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's, to insert the words "one third" instead of "a moiety," his object being to assess the profits of the farmer for the purpose of taxation under the Property-tax, from one half of the rent he paid to one third.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted the amendment. After considerable discussion, the committee divided, when the numbers were—For the amendment, 60; against it, 120. Majority against the amendment, 60.

The original resolution was then agreed to.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the following proposition:—"That towards raising the Supply granted to her Majesty, the Stamp-duties payable by law upon, or for, or in respect of legacies, shall be granted and made payable upon and for every succession to the beneficial enjoyment of any real or personal estate, or to the receipt of any portion or additional portion of the income or profits

thereof, that may take place upon, or in consequence of the death of any person, under whatever title, whether existing or future, such succession may be derived." The right hon. gentleman prefaced his resolution by a speech of considerable length.

The discussion upon his proposition was then adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

The remaining business on the paper having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—The claim of Lord Garvagh to be admitted to vote for Representative Peers in Ireland was heard and admitted on Thursday; the counsel for the claimant being Mr. Alexander, Q.C., and Mr. Peter Burke.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### SUSAN, MARCHIONESS OF DALHOUSIE.



LADY DALHOUSIE, who was on her passage home from India on board the *Monarch*, died when off Land's End, on the 4th inst. The vessel had had very fine weather until Sunday last, when a strong southerly gale came on, which produced in her Ladyship such a degree of extreme debility from sea-sickness, that she sank under its effects.

Lady Dalhousie had just completed her 36th year. She was the eldest daughter of the present Marquis of Tweeddale, sister of the Duchess of Wellington, and niece maternally of the Duke of Manchester. Her marriage with the Earl (now Marquis) of Dalhousie, took place January 21st, 1836, and its issue consists of two daughters, Lady Susan Georgiana Ramsay, born January 9th, 1837; and Lady Edith Christian Ramsay, born October 6th, 1839.

##### SIR GODFREY WEBSTER, BART.



SIR GODFREY WEBSTER died on the 4th inst., at Battle Abbey, Sussex, in the 38th year of his age; and is succeeded in the title by his brother, now Sir Augustus Frederick Webster, seventh Baronet. Sir Godfrey entered the Royal Navy in 1829, and attained the rank of Commander in 1850. In 1841, being then Lieutenant, he took part in the operations on the coast of Syria, including the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre; and, in 1847, he was appointed to the command of the *Tartarus* steamer.

He was son of the late Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, Bart., by Charlotte, his wife, daughter of Robert Adamson, Esq. He married, in 1851, Sarah Joanna, youngest daughter of William Murray, Esq., and widow of the Hon. Charles Ashburnham.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS GAGE MONTRESOR, KT., K.C.H., K.C. THE death of this gallant officer occurred on the 26th ult., at Dover.

Sir Thomas was born at New York, in 1774, the third son of John Montresor, Esq., Chief Engineer in America, descended from the ancient French family of Le Tresor. He entered the army in 1789; was Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General in Flanders, in 1794; and served as Aide-de-camp to Lord Hutchinson in the expedition to Egypt, in 1801. His rank as Lieut.-Colonel he received on bringing the despatches from Cairo. From 1803 to 1813 he was in India: for some time in command of the 22nd Dragoons; and afterwards of a subsidiary force at Hyderabad, where he distinguished himself by the suppression of a serious insurrection. During four years he commanded the troops of the Pashwa, at Poonah. At the period of his death he was a full General in the Army and Colonel of the Queen's Dragoon Guards.

Sir Thomas married, in 1802, Miss Mulcaster, daughter of Major-Gen. Mulcaster.

The late General Sir Henry Tucker Montresor, K.C.B., was elder brother of the gallant officer whose decease we record.

##### LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B., K.T.S., COLONEL OF THE 76TH REGIMENT.

SIR ROBERT ARBUTHNOT died on the 6th inst., at the house of his son-in-law, the Rev. R. H. Fieden, Bonchurch, Isle of Wight. This gallant officer, fourth son of the late John Arbuthnot, Esq., of Rockfleet Castle, county Mayo, and grand-nephew, maternally, of Archbishop Stone, Primate of Ireland, was born in 1773; and at a very early age entered the army, as cornet, 23rd Dragoons. His services extend, accordingly, over a lengthened and important period. He was on duty with his regiment in the Irish rebellion of 1798, assisted at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope; in 1806 and thence proceeding, on Lord Beresford's staff, to South America, was actively engaged in the operations before Buenos Ayres, where he was taken prisoner, and detained thirteen months. Subsequently, he shared in the brilliant exploits of the Peninsular campaigns, and received a cross and three clasps for Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. He was also present at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and numerous other actions; and completed his military career at the crowning victory of Waterloo. Sir Robert was a General in the Portuguese army, Lieutenant-General in the British service, and Colonel of the 76th Regiment. He was a Knight Commander of the Bath, and a Knight of the Tower and Sword.

He married Miss Vesey, only child of William Vesey, Esq., of Farmhill, Ireland.

THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S WILL (made at Paris) is entirely his own autograph, and commences thus:—"An attempt having been made to assassinate me, on the night of the 10th inst. [Feb., 1818], which may be repeated with success, I am desirous of disposing of my worldly affairs," &c. He then revokes a will made in 1807, and appoints executors, in these words:—"I leave to the trustees appointed by Act of Parliament to carry into execution the objects of the grants made to me," desiring his debts to be paid; and bequeaths to each of his servants a year's wages. To his second son, Lord Charles Wellesley, he leaves £1000 a year, or £20,000 on attaining the age of thirty; and that his eldest son, Arthur Marquis of Douro, should receive all the parliamentary grants, and the pension and estates given to him by the Sovereigns of Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands; Apsley-house, and all the furniture. There are no other bequests, either specific, public, or private; but, accompanying the will, there is a schedule (also his autograph), giving the amount of property he was then possessed of, which he states to be £199,700—consisting of Exchequer-bills, £130,000; in the Funds, £56,000; and on private security, £25,700. The character of his Grace's autograph is, throughout, light and thin; the will is signed "Wellington," and has his seal, and bears date 17th February, 1818. The witnesses are C. Campbell, Colonel and Captain Dragoon Guards; Geo. Cathcart, 6th Dragoon Guards; Arthur Hill, Capt. 2nd Dragoons. The will was received at Messrs. Coutts's banking-house on the 23rd February, 1818, where it has ever since remained in an envelope, sealed with his Grace's seal, and endorsed by his Grace, "The Duke of Wellington's will," which was only opened on the 18th of September, 1852, being four days after his demise, by his confidential legal adviser, John Parkinson, Esq., and in the presence of the present Duke. The will is closely written on the entire four sides of a sheet of foolscap. The personal effects, as we have before noticed, were sworn under £600,000. The executors, according to the tenor of the will, and who were the trustees under the parliamentary grant referred to by his Grace, being then in office as Prime Minister (Earl Derby), Chancellor of the Exchequer (Disraeli), and Speaker (Lefevre), having renounced probate, letters of administration (will annexed) were granted to the Duke of Wellington, one of the sons of the deceased, there being no residuary legatee named in the will.

##### THE LATE LUDWIG TIECK.

IN our Journal of last week we announced the death, on the 28th ult., at Berlin, of the poet Tieck, the rival of Schiller and Goethe; one of the few survivors of a past age of German literature, and not the least of those who made it illustrious. Tieck was born in Berlin on the 31st of May, 1773; so that a few days only were wanting to complete his full measure of fourscore years; although severe physical suffering, from gout—the attacks of which began as early as 1806—encroached on the best part of his existence from that period onward, and for many years before its close had reduced him to a nearly helpless state.

Tieck's poetical and prose works are very numerous; but perhaps the principal of them are "Der gestiefelte Kater," "Fantasus," "Rothelchen," "Die heilige Genofeva," "Der Blaubart," and "Vittoria Accorombona."

The Romantic school, in which Tieck appears both as the virtual founder and the chief illustrator (says a writer in the *Athenaeum*), was rather the natural product of a peculiar and morbid state of things on minds of a certain sensitive and fanciful temper, than itself founded in poetic nature. Impatience of the torpid condition and mean aims of society around them—the want of a true popular ground in real life wherein





NEW WAREHOUSES ERECTED FOR MESSRS. BROWN, SON, AND CO., MANCHESTER.

their spiritual energies could take root—easily led the young men of genius, of whom Tieck was foremost, to seek a sphere for their exercise in reveries of sentiment, in dreams of old chivalry or legendary fictions, in what seemed earnest and picturesque in the Church of the Middle Ages as well as in the simplicities of early devotional Art. Such are among the main themes of this poetic school—which appear with seducing effect and in various forms of treatment, in Tieck's pages, in place of that heartfelt veracity which alone gives force and endurance to poetic creations. They are, as Tieck himself has somewhere said, Dream-shadows of things and feelings—often gracious, tender, and affecting—sometimes, in another phase of their development, delightfully freakish, sparkling with quaint irony, or revelling in the broadest humour. But the stuff of which they are made, the moods of thought which they express, are altogether visionary, fleeting, and unreal. They leave no distinct traces on the mind: in form, they are constantly tending towards

and English. His love for the latter—as shown by his many excellent labours on our old dramatists, as well as in the translation of Shakespeare—gives him especial claims to regard in this country.

His splendid library, which was sold a few years back, was an evidence of judgment as well as of good fortune in the collection of literary treasures, while it showed the wide range of his pursuits.

Though Prussian by birth, he passed the greater part of his life at Dresden; and, in addition to his literary labours, distinguished himself by his extraordinary skill as a reader. Royal and aristocratic audiences used to assemble to hear him read with as much enthusiasm as they would have done to hear a first-rate cantatrice. Of late years he resided in Berlin, and enjoyed a liberal pension from the King.

#### NEW WAREHOUSE AT MANCHESTER.

THE style of this building approaches a palatial character, befitting the establishment of a merchant prince; and altogether it is a great ornament to the city of Manchester. It has been built for Messrs. Brown, Son, and Co., and is adapted for the sale of every variety and description of manufactures for home and foreign consumption. The building is six stories in height, and covers an area of more than 1000 square yards. Notwithstanding that the height of the several floors does not exceed 11 feet great architectural effect has been obtained. The main dimensions are:—Frontage, 75 feet; sides, 115 feet; height, 62 feet. The whole has been admirably executed in stone: the bold line of corbels throughout the facade, the ornamental chimneys, and other details, are excellent. The architect is Mr. Walters, of Manchester, who, with the very liberal fund placed at his disposal, has produced a building highly creditable to his taste and skill.

#### EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER AT WIGAN.—THREE LIVES LOST.

THE wreck in the illustration shows all that remained of a house at New Springs, near Wigan, after a recent explosion of gunpowder, by which three persons were killed, and the lives of several others were endangered.

The house consisted of three rooms on the ground floor, two fronting the highway. One was occupied as a shop, kept by Hugh Smallshaw, and the other as a sitting-room; and behind the shop was a kitchen. The room over the kitchen was occupied as a store-room, and those above the shop and sitting-room were bed-chambers. The basement story was divided into three cellars. Adjoining was a cottage, separated by the sitting-room just mentioned from the shop.

There are several collieries in the neighbourhood, and two new pits in process of being sunk. Smallshaw kept in stock blasting powder for sale to miners, and had several casks on hand. At the time of the accident there were three casks, containing 50 lbs. each, in the store-room, and one about half full behind the shop counter. The shop was lighted with candles; and hither, at about half-past eight o'clock on Friday night, the 30th ult., Mrs. Lever, wife of a collier, went to purchase bread. There were then in the shop Smallshaw and his wife; in the kitchen, the servant woman and four children—the youngest an infant in a cradle; and in the cellar a nurse-girl; in all nine persons, including Mrs. Lever. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, flames rushed out of the shop window and across the road, and in a moment the house lay in ruins. The room over the shop was completely lifted up, and fell at the back of the premises, and the front was blown into the highway; but the remainder of the tenement fell into the cellars. The loud report caused by the explosion was heard at a distance of about three hundred yards; and a crowd quickly collected round the ruin, which was by this time enveloped in flames. The fire having been sufficiently subdued, search was made for the unfortunate sufferers. The infant was found on the margin of a brook at the back of the house, amongst a heap of rubbish; and, strange to say, comparatively little injured. In the front cellar, Smallshaw, his wife, and Mrs. Lever were found lying two or three yards apart. They were all very much burned and severely bruised. Mrs. Smallshaw was barely alive, and expired about one o'clock next morning. The other two persons were quite dead. Further search was then made in the ruins; and Edward Banister found and rescued his sister (the servant) and the

two eldest children. They were fastened amidst the rubbish in the cellar below what had been the kitchen. Subsequently the remaining child and nurse-girl were taken out. They were all more or less injured by burns and bruises, but none of them were seriously wounded, with the exception of the nurse-girl.

It is fortunate so many escaped, for the building was blown down to the foundation; and had it not been for the manner in which the kitchen ceiling fell in and covered the servant and children, the fatality would, no doubt, have been more extensive: the escape of the infant seems to have been almost miraculous. We have stated that there were three half-casks of gunpowder in the store-room above the kitchen. These fell with the room itself and the rest of the contents into the cellar, and there lay in the midst of the burning rubbish. The top of one of the casks which had been opened was covered with a piece of rough canvas stitched on: it is said that a burning flour-sack was pulled from the top of this cask, yet the powder in it and the other two casks was not ignited. Had this 150 lbs. of powder been "fired," especially while the children, servant, and nurse-girl lay in the rubbish, the consequence might have been a still more awful sacrifice of life. As it was, the casks were safely removed. The cottage adjoining Smallshaw's house was much



REMAINS OF A HOUSE, AT WIGAN, AFTER AN EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

shaken; a clock which hung against the wall was dashed across the house, and the wall partially forced in. The blast must have been very powerful, for in a field on the opposite side of the highway, a table-cloth, canister, and some slates were found, at a distance of about 100 yards from the building. On Monday an inquest was held upon the bodies, when, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.

The immediate cause of the explosion remains a mystery. It appears that candles were used in the shop, and a spark may have fallen on a snuff been unthinkingly thrown into the open cask of powder behind the shop counter. On the other hand, it was stated at the inquest, that sparks were seen to come out of the cellar window below the shop before the powder exploded, and that there was a fire in the cellar. It is possible that sparks may have ascended the cellar chimney which was connected with the fire-place in the shop, and that one or more of them thus found their way into the powder-tub which stood in or near the empty fire-place.



THE LATE LUDWIG TIECK.

the vaguest confusions of styles; in effect, they are essentially retrograde and unproductive.

Long before the close of his career, Tieck seems to have determined upon a new poetic course, not only leading straight away from the direct absurdity and secondary abuse which had grown upon the Romantic basis which he had formerly laid, but also diverging widely enough from his own earlier literary practice. In this change, which began with the publication of his novels in 1821, the desire to obtain a substantial historic ground for poetic composition is strikingly significant.

In the field of European literature, Tieck was versed as few other men have been; with something of an especial preference for Spanish





NEW CHURCH OF ST. ANNE, HIGHGATE-RISE.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. PHILLIMORE, Q.C., M.P. FOR LEOMINSTER.

DURING the late general election, it was remarked that a large proportion of the new candidates were members of the legal profession—either advocates or solicitors. Of the latter class some few obtained seats; for instance, Mr. Hadfield, for Sheffield; and Mr. Morrough, for Bridport: although in no essential respect could their previous pursuits bear on their new duties as Members of Parliament. Of the host of barristers who preferred their pretensions to the electors, many got in whose former career had been passed in comparative obscurity, and who had not even attained that amount of proficiency in public speaking, the possession of which is one of the pleas urged in favour of the choice of barristers by constituencies. In justice to the latter, it must be admitted that by far the greater number of the advocates returned to Parliament at the late election were men of sufficient professional standing and success to warrant their lifting their aspirations still higher; and of these, one not the least worthy is Mr. John George Phillimore, the member for Leominster.



MR. J. G. PHILLIMORE, Q.C., M.P. FOR LEOMINSTER.—(FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY BEARD.)

Mr. Phillimore comes of a good parliamentary, as well as of a good legal stock. The explorer of "Hansard" will find the name of Dr. Phillimore, as a frequent and influential speaker, in days almost beyond the memory of the present generation—ere Wellington was famous—and "when George III. was King." If we mistake not, this gentleman was an active politician at the time when the present Marquis of Lansdowne, then Lord Henry Petty, was Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was also a distinguished advocate in the Ecclesiastical Courts, where "Phillimore" would seem to have become a household name.

Mr. Phillimore, M.P., is the eldest son of Dr. Phillimore. He was born in the year 1809. His mother was the niece of the first Lord Bagot, daughter of the Rev. Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, in the county of Stafford (Lord Bagot's brother), and Anne Swinnerton, of Bulterton, in the same county. Mr. Phillimore was educated at Westminster; from whence he proceeded to Christ Church College, Oxford, where he was made a faculty student, and took his degree of B.A., before he had reached his twentieth year. Called to the bar, he became a member of

the Oxford Circuit, and for some time he was the leader at the Shrewsbury sessions. He steadily advanced to a considerable reputation among the profession as a sound lawyer, and a safe advocate. He had also distinguished himself by several legal works of much ability, which are well thought of by those most competent to form a judgment of their legal merits. Of these we may mention Mr. Phillimore's "History of the Roman Law," and his "History of the Law of Evidence," as standard works. Mr. Phillimore is also the author of two lectures on Jurisprudence and the Canon Law; and of two pamphlets on Law Reform, which excited much attention; and of which one of the chief features was that they recommended the abolition of special pleading, before the issuing of the recent commissions on Law Reform, which have led to such important changes. Mr. Phillimore also published a brochure entitled a "Letter from the Ghost of Sir William Saunders;" and he wrote a vindication of Robert Phillimore's "Lyttelton," from the strictures on it in Mr. Croker's review.

In January, 1851, Mr. Phillimore was appointed Reader on Jurisprudence and Civil Law to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple. In the July following he was made one of her Majesty's Counsel, and on the first day of Michaelmas Term in the same year he was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In June of the present year the delegates of all the Inns of Court fixed on Mr. Phillimore as the most fit person to be Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History; and he was accordingly appointed to that useful, and, in a professional point of view, responsible office by all the Inns of Court.

Mr. Phillimore married the second daughter of the Lord Justice Knight Bruce. In politics he professes himself a Whig; and at the last general election he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Leominster. The seat had been filled by Mr. Frederick Peel, who, however, went elsewhere; and Mr. Phillimore, after a contest with Mr. J. P. Willoughby, was returned by a majority of 16; polling 206 votes to his antagonist's 190. Mr. Phillimore has since made his debut with effect as a speaker.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, HIGHGATE RISE.

THE consecration of the new Church of St. Anne, Brookfield, Highgate-rise, took place on Tuesday last. The impressive ceremony was performed by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a large congregation, including several of the clergy, and many of the principal families in the neighbourhood.

This church has been erected and endowed at the private expense of Miss Anne Barnett, as a memorial church to her late brother, Mr. Richard Barnett, who was a partner in the firm of Sir Henry Meux and Co., the eminent brewers. The situation is between Kentish-town and Highgate, and adjoining Holly Lodge, the residence of Miss Burdett Coutts. Amongst the trees and fields it has a most picturesque appearance; and it will be a very great accommodation to the inhabitants of the district, there having been no church nearer than Highgate or Kentish-town. The style, which is Early English, has been very happily carried out, both with regard to its general effect, and attention to the details and workmanship, by Messrs. Wm. Cubitt and Co., of Grays-inn-road. The length of the nave is sixty-seven feet, which is divided by columns into five bays; width of the north and south aisles seventeen feet, and the width of the nave the same as the chancel, nineteen feet six inches. The length of the chancel is twenty-seven feet, the clear height of the aisles is thirty, and that of the nave forty-three feet. The height of tower and spire from the ground is 140 feet. The aisles and nave have high pitched open timber roofs, and form three pointed arches. The chancel rises three steps from the floor of the church, and is paved with Minton's tiles. There is a clerestory, lighted by five two-light windows on each side. Accommodation is provided for 600 persons, 110 of the sittings being free. The



NEW CHURCH OF ST. GABRIEL, WARWICK-SQUARE, PIMLICO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

reading-desk and pewing are principally of pitch pine, varnished. The height of the pewing is greater than is now generally adopted; which, it is thought, will add to the comfort of the worshippers; the pew-doors are lower than the pewing. Hot-water pipes run along the passages of the nave and aisles to warm the church. The tower is open above the western entrance, and forms a gallery, which is lighted by the western window of the tower. Externally, the church is built of rubble stone, from Chapel Town, in the neighbourhood of Leeds, laid in courses, and is of a warm brown colour, forming an agreeable contrast with the Bath stone dressed work of the windows, doors, and quoins. The total expenditure upon the church, including hot-water apparatus, gas, enclosing fences, &c., will be £7000. The organ is a very superior instrument, manufactured by Mr. Walker, of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, at a cost of £450—the expense of which has also been defrayed by Miss Barnett. The Rev. Mr. Stooks, who until recently officiated at St. James's, Westminster, is appointed by the benevolent founders the Incumbent of the district.

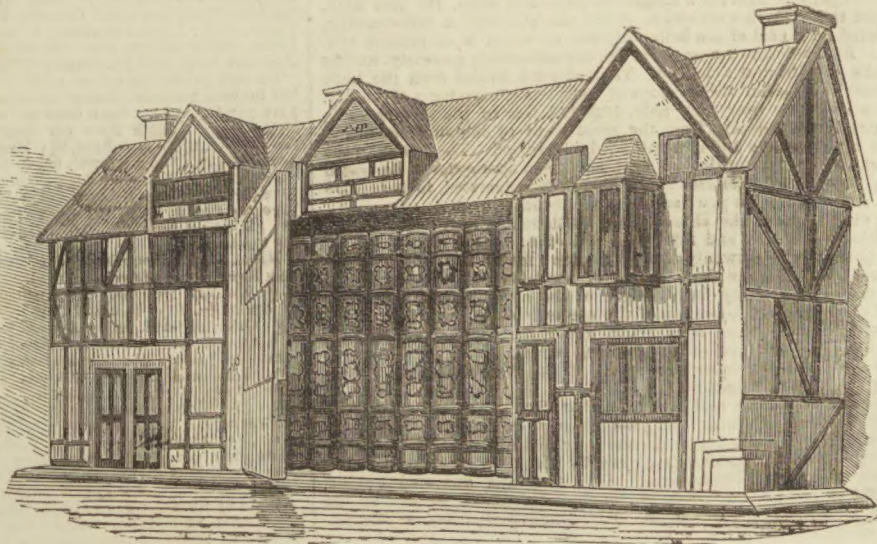
After the ceremony of consecration, Miss Barnett provided an elegant déjeuner for the Bishop and several guests; which ended the day's proceedings, to the satisfaction of all who had taken a part in this good work.

PRESENTATION OF THE SHAKSPEARE TESTIMONIAL TO KOSSUTH.

THE public presentation of this interesting Testimonial to M. Kossuth took place at the London Tavern on Friday evening, last week. Long before the hour appointed for the presentation the large room at the tavern was densely crowded. In the gallery were Madame Kossuth and family, and several Hungarian ladies. The chair was taken by Lord Dudley Stuart, who entered the room at seven o'clock, accompanied by M. Kossuth, Mr. Cobden, Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. Nicholay, and some of the more distinguished of the Hungarian exiles. M. Kossuth looked exceedingly well, and was received with a hearty burst of cheering, which was renewed again and again before the proceedings were allowed to commence. Prominently on the platform was placed the testimonial itself, consisting of a neatly-constructed model of Shakspeare's house at Stratford-upon-Avon, in which was placed a splendidly-bound copy of "Knight's Shakspeare," ornamented with the arms of the Kossuth family, and elaborately decorated in crimson silk and gold. On the front is a silver plate, with the following inscription:—

Purchased with 9215 pence, subscribed by Englishmen and women, as a tribute to Louis Kossuth, who achieved his noble mastery of the English language, to be exercised in the noblest cause, from the page of Shakspeare.

Lord Dudley Stuart having addressed the meeting in a speech that was loudly cheered, in accordance with repeated suggestions from the



THE KOSSUTH (SHAKSPEARE) TESTIMONIAL.



rear of the meeting, the testimonial was elevated to the balcony on the platform; and Mr. Douglas Jerrold, having mounted the table, addressed M. Kossuth in a speech replete with poetic feeling and epigrammatic point. M. Kossuth rose to respond, and was greeted with great enthusiasm. Having been induced to mount on chairs, the better to be seen and heard, he commenced by saying he felt, after an abstinence of some months from public speaking, almost the embarrassment of a debutant. He replied first to the concluding sentiment of Mr. Jerrold's address:—

My Lord, I have received this evening a precious addition to the numerous tokens of friendship and sympathy to my country, with which people of different climates, different in origin, in language, religious worship, habits, and political organisation, have honoured me; tokens worthy to adorn the national hall of new-born Hungary, once the trials of national misfortune shall pass. And may I sink or swim, may I live or die, I trust to God they will be placed there, to stand as memorials of the brotherly tie which unites the national members of mankind to one common family, which has one common father there above. To those memorials the old Magyar will lead the children of his children; to inspire them with the same just feeling of brotherly affection to their fellow-men; and tell them how we have merited those tokens of world-wide sympathy, by having fought bravely, and suffered ungrudgingly for freedom and fatherland; and admonish them to remain worthy of that sympathy by using wisely, and by maintaining resolutely, that freedom which we will have conquered for them. That, sir, permit me to say, will be a more adequate use of this your valuable gift, than should I with selfish egotism of innocent joy only keep it to delight me and my children with at my own humble fireside.

M. Kossuth went on to characterise the might of public opinion; but we have only space to quote his striking description of the circumstances under which he became acquainted at once with Shakespeare and the English language:—

For months (said Kossuth) I was in a damp lonely chamber; seeing neither the sky nor the earth, with none of those inexhaustible consolations which bountiful nature affords to misfortune and sufferings. And there I was, without a book to read, without a pen to write; there I was with God, with my tranquil conscience, and with meditation alone. But it is fearful to be thus alone, with nothing to arrest the musing eye. Imagination raises his dreadful wings, and carries the mind in a magnetic flight to portentous regions, of which no philosopher has ever dreamt. I gathered up all the strength of my mind, and bade him stop that dangerous soaring. It was done, but I got afraid of myself. So I told my gaolers to give me something to read. Yes, answered they, but nothing political. Well, give me Shakespeare, with an English grammar and a dictionary; that you will take, I trust, not to be political. Of course not, answered they, and gave it to me—and there I sat musing over it. For months it was a sealed book to me, as the hieroglyphs were to the Egyptian, and as Layard's Assyrian monuments still are. But at last the light spread over me; and I drank, with never-quenched thirst, from that limpid source of delightful instruction. Thus I learnt the English I know. But I learnt something more besides. I learnt politics. What, politics from Shakespeare? Yes, gentlemen. What else are politics than philosophy applied to the social condition of men? and what is philosophy but the knowledge of nature and of the human heart? and who ever penetrated deeper into the recesses of those mysteries than Shakespeare did?

Since his release from Kutayah, he stated he had made 600 speeches—had been listened to and acclaimed by literally millions of people. This was because he had spoken for liberty, because he had held up the bleeding image of his country. And the best thanks he could give for this testimonial, and similar honours, was the assurance that he and his countrymen would endure anything, and wait any time, but would never give up the resolve of retrieving independence. M. Kossuth then proceeded to inveigh against the House of Austria, adding:—

I beseech you but to read the declaration of independence of Hungary. I will let it be reprinted—provided it be lawful in England to print it (A parenthetical exclamation that excited immense cheering)—that it may be recalled to the memory of the world.

He concluded by again expressing his trust in the force of public opinion, and his heartfelt gratitude for this gift.

Alderman Wire, Sir Joshua Walmsley, and Mr. Cobden then addressed the meeting—the last named at some length—in severe reprobation of the Government.

Mr. Gilpin moved, and Mr. Nicholas seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman; who announced that several meetings to sympathise with M. Kossuth were in preparation. The meeting broke up with hearty cheering for Kossuth and his family.

The copy of Shakespeare presented to Kossuth, is superbly bound in mulberry-coloured morocco. The case containing the books is the model of Shakespeare's house, very delicately rendered by Messrs. Howitt, of High Holborn. The interior and exterior are of white holly, to represent lime-wash; the outside transverse timbers of black oak. The roof is made of birch, to represent thatch. The doors are of brown oak, with black oak graining. On a silver plate above the centre window is the inscription.

#### ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH, PIMLICO.

ONE of the most agreeable duties we have to perform is to chronicle the progress of Church extension—not by means of funds provided by Parliamentary grants, or wrung from an unwilling Legislature, but the voluntary offerings of the zeal and piety of the laity. It is impossible to note the new churches which are week by week adorning by their picturesque beauty almost every nook and corner of this favoured land without a feeling of pleasure that our national prosperity is taking this outward and grateful form of expression; nor is it otherwise than a subject of congratulation that a purer taste now presides over the selection of the architectural features of our ecclesiastical edifices than prevailed a few years ago. The latest instance we have to record is that of St. Gabriel's Church, Warwick-square, Pimlico, which was consecrated on Thursday morning last, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London. The Bishop, with his chaplains, was received at the door of the church about half-past ten o'clock, by the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Registrar, Minister, and Churchwardens, and was by them conducted to the vestry-room. Having proceeded in his robes to the communion-table the Minister (the Rev. Brymer Belcher, B.A.) presented to the Bishop the petition, praying him to consecrate the church. The petition having been read aloud by the Registrar, a procession was formed, and the Bishop with his chaplains and nearly twenty of the clergy, in their robes, walked from the east to the west end of the church and back again, repeating alternately the 24th Psalm. The deed of conveyance was then presented to the Bishop by the minister. After the usual prayers invoking the Divine blessing had been read by the Bishop, the Chancellor read aloud the sentence of consecration, which the Bishop signed. The service of the day was then read by the officiating minister, the Rev. Thomas Fuller, Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Pimlico. The communion service was read by the Bishop, and notice was given that the holy communion would be celebrated on the following Sunday. The Bishop then preached an eloquent sermon. The musical services were under the direction of Mr. Bere, of St. Peter's Church. The Countess of Ashburnham and several ladies of distinction were among the congregation, which was very numerous.

St. Gabriel's Church has been erected by subscription; the Marquis of Westminster having (as in the case of St. Michael's Church) contributed the munificent sum of £5000, besides the value of the freehold site. The Early Decorated style of architecture has been adopted, and the building is constructed of Kentish rag-stone, with Caen-stone dressings throughout. There is a campanile tower and spire, 160 feet high, attached to the north-west corner of the church; with a bell-chamber, calculated for a peal of ten bells, only one of which is at present provided. At the north-east corner of the church-aisle is a sacristy, having a priest's door from the chancel. The aisles are divided from the nave and chancel by seven arched bays of Caen-stone, carrying a clerestory. There is a gallery over each aisle, standing free of the stone-pillars; this being found requisite, from the great want of church accommodation, in the extensive and increasing neighbourhood. The ceiling of the chancel, and the face of the east wall, have been appropriately decorated by Mr. Bulmer, of Sheffield. The church is calculated to hold 1150 adults and children, in pews and open free benches.

The dimensions of the church are as follows:—Length of the nave and aisles, eighty feet, and fifty-seven feet wide; length of the chancel, thirty-three feet, and twenty-three feet wide; length and width of the chancel-aisles, thirteen feet; height of the nave to the apex of the open timber roof, sixty feet; height of the aisles, twenty-four feet; height of the chancel to the top of the vaulted ceiling, forty feet.

There is a spacious and lofty crypt, under the church and chancel, many feet below the level of the adjoining streets.

The Rev. Brymer Belcher, late curate of St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, is the first Incumbent.

The total cost of the building, including the walled enclosure, iron railing, warming-apparatus, and gas-fittings, is £2950. Messrs. T. Cundy are the architects; Mr. John Kelk is the builder; the iron-work and gas-standards are by Mr. Thomas Potter. The handsome and elaborately-carved stone font was executed by Mr. Samuel Cundy, of Lower Belgrave-place, and presented by him to the church. The chancel is paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, at the expense of the Incumbent.

#### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**BISHOP OF NATAL.**—The Rev. J. W. Colenso, son of Mr. Colenso, of Lostwithiel, has been appointed Bishop of Natal.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. A. P. Saunders, D.D., to the Deanery of Peterborough. The Rev. H. S. Richmond, M.A., to the Rectory of Rissington-wick, near Stow-on-the-Wold. The Rev. J. James, to the Rectory of Avington, Berkshire. The Rev. A. J. Maclean, to the Head Mastership of Bath Grammar-school; and the Rectory of Charlcombe, Somerset. The Bishop of Lincoln (Dr. Jackson) has appointed the Rev. F. F. Henney his Lordship's Examining Chaplain. The Rev. J. R. Young, M.A., to the Rural Deanery of Leamington. The Rev. W. H. Havergal, M.A., and the Rev. J. Goss, B.A., to be Vicars-Choral in the Cathedral Church of Hereford. Rev. J. O. Parr, to an Honorary Canonry in Manchester Cathedral.

**THE INSTALLATION.**—A sumptuous entertainment will be given to the Earl of Derby and a distinguished party, by the Vice-Chancellor, in the hall of Worcester College, on Tuesday, June 7; and on Thursday, June 9, his Lordship, as visitor of Pembroke College, will be entertained in the College Hall by the Master and Fellows of that Society.

**NEW CHURCH AT DEANSHANGER.**—It is our pleasing duty this week to record the laying of the corner stone of the new church at Deanshanger, in the parish of Passenham, Notts, which took place on Thursday week last.

**CATHEDRAL AND COLLEGIATE CHURCHES.**—It appears, from a return, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have received, since the 24th of June, 1852, £30,299 2s. 11d. on account of suspended stalls.

#### MRS. H. B. STOWE AT STAFFORD-HOUSE.

On Saturday last a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Stafford-house for the purpose of enabling those who promoted the "Women's Address on Slavery," and others interested in the subject, to welcome Mrs. H. B. Stowe to this country, and to give expression personally to the respect and admiration which she felt for that lady. Among those present we observed the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, Lord John Russell, Lord and Lady Palmerston, the Earl of Carlisle, Right Hon. W. Gladstone, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Archbishop of Dublin, Mrs. and Miss W. H. Stowe, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, Frances Countess of Waldegrave, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. Cowper, Lady Ashburton, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord and Lady Ebrington, Lord Blantyre, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord Glenelg, the Dean of St. Paul's, Dowager Countess of Carlisle, the Earl of Harrowby, the Chevalier Bunsen, Mrs. Mary Howitt, Lady Dover, &c.

The Duke of Sutherland having introduced Mrs. Stowe to the assembly, a short address was read and presented to her by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

The Rev. Mr. Beecher (Mrs. Stowe's brother) thanked the assembly for the honour and kindness done to his sister, and read a letter to her from Mrs. C. M. Clay on the subject of negro slavery.

After partaking of refreshments, the ladies, who were present, congregated in one of the splendid saloons apart; and Mrs. Stowe, seated between the Duchesses of Sutherland and Argyll, entered freely into conversation with her numerous visitors. In the course of her observations, she stated that the ladies of England were not at all aware of the real state of feeling of the ladies of America on the subject of slavery. It must not be judged of by the answers sent to the address, nor by the statements in the American newspapers. The ladies of England seem not to be at all aware of the deep feeling of sympathy with which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was received in America long before it was known in England. The press in America had invariably spoken highly of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The first word that ever appeared in print against "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was the article in the *Times*—this was reprinted and re-echoed in our papers, and widely circulated in the form of a tract. The bitterness and anger manifested against the ladies' address showed how much its force had enraged the advocates of slavery. You in England are happily ignorant of slavery, yet that address has shown your sympathy, and sympathy is very sweet. There is no bitter feeling really between the ladies of the two countries; but the ladies of America cannot, because of their husbands' personal and political feeling, stand forth and say what they feel on the subject. Some had said that "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was now forgotten; but it should be mentioned that 60,000 copies of the "Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin" were sold in three days. The practical question was, what can be done to forward this great work? She looked first to God, but man also could do something. Sympathy must continue to be expressed. British subjects in Canada must be educated; the use of free-grown cotton must be encouraged; such are the ways in which this great work may be aided by the people of England; remembering that, after all, the issue is in the hands of Him who ordereth all things. The company began to disperse soon after five o'clock, every one appearing to be thoroughly gratified with the interesting proceedings of the day.

**DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.**—The loss of the steamer *Independence* off Margaretta Island, in the Pacific (from California), is fully confirmed, and in all its horrors. The number lost is said to have been 178. Among the names are those of E. Collins and two children, R. Davy, and R. Francis, all of England. Out of eighteen Jews on board, sixteen were sunk by the weight of gold in their pockets. One gentleman offered 50,000 dollars to any one who would save his life, but in vain.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that, of late, a considerable decrease has taken place in the stock of bullion in the Bank of England—it being now under £19,000,000—money continues remarkably abundant and cheap, whilst the rates of discount in Lombard-street are fully one quarter below those demanded by the Bank. In our manufacturing districts the greatest activity prevails; and wages, owing, in some measure, to the comparative scarcity of good hands, are advancing. The shipping trade was certainly never in a more prosperous state than at present; nevertheless, some parties contend that our great prosperity cannot last for any lengthened period, arising from the low returns upon capital; and it is argued that immense amounts of money will be transferred to other and more profitable markets. As regards the future, much will, of course, depend, upon the extent of the remittances from Australia and the United States. The exports of the precious metals between this and the close of July will be enormous—especially to India, France, Denmark, and Sweden—chiefly for railway purposes. The continued decline in the value of Exchequer-bills renders it a matter of doubt whether the securities falling due in June can possibly be issued at the rate of interest now paying on March bills. Strong efforts have been made to support the market by bringing up large parcels, yet prices have ranged from 2s. 6d. to 4s. premium. Books have been opened at the Bank of England to receive the names of stock-holders who are desirous of converting into any of the three descriptions of new securities offered by the Government. The number of applications to the present time has been small—representing a sum under £1,000,000 sterling. The whole of the foreign exchanges continue unfavourable to this country.

On the whole, the market for Consols has ruled very steady, and prices have been fairly supported, although the actual purchases of stock have not been so large. On Monday, Bank Stock was done at 238. The Three per Cent. Reduced were 100½; the Three per Cent. Consols, 100½; the New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Consols, 103½; and Consols for Account, 100½. India Bonds were 28s. to 32s.; and Exchequer Bills, 2s. 6d. to 4s. 4m. There was rather more doing on Tuesday, and Consols were very firm. Scarcely any fluctuation took place in the quotations on Wednesday. The transactions on Thursday were limited, and the following quotations were realised:—Bank Stock, 228½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 99½; Three per Cent. Consols, 100½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Consols, 103½; Long Annuities, 5s. 15-16; India Bonds, £1000, 29s. 25s.; Ditto, under £1000, 29s. South-Sea Old Annuities, 100; Consols for Account, 100½; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 4s. 4m.

Foreign Bonds, almost generally, have commanded very little attention; but no very material change has taken place in the quotations. Brazilian Five per Cent. have been done at 100½; the Four-and-a-half per Cent. 100½ to 101; Danish Five per Cent. 105½; Grenada, Deferred, 11½; Greek, Red, 9½; Ditto, Blue, 9½; Mexican Three per Cent. 27½; Peruvian Scrip, 2½ pm.; the Deferred, 68½ to 69½; Spanish Three per Cent. 49½ to 48½; the New Deferred, 24½; Spanish Certificates, 6½ per cent.; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent. 66½; Ditto, Four per Cent. 96½; Russian Five per Cent. 119½; the Four-and-a-half per Cent. 104½; Venezuela, 38; Sardinian Five per Cent. 97½ to 98½; Buenos Ayres, 68; Chilean Six per Cent. 104.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in but moderate request. Australasian Bank Shares have sold at 87½; Bank of India, Australia, and China, 2½; English, Scottish, and Australian, 11½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 15½; London Joint Stock, 23; London and Westminster, 35½; Oriental Bank, 52½ to 53½ ex New; Union of London, 18½; Australian Agricultural, 83; British American Land, 76; Crystal Palace, 67½; Ditto, of France, 3½; General Screw Shipping Company, 12½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 10 to 9½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 86½; Ditto, New, 47; South Australian Land, 47; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½; Van Diemen's Land, 19½; East and West India Docks, 162; St. Katharine, 101½; African Steam Ship, 4½; Assam Tea, 10½; Auction Mart, 35; Australian Royal Mail, 4½; General Five per Cent. Bonds, 102½; Ditto, Six per Cent. Bonds, 116½; Canada Steam, 31; Hudson's Bay, 224; Royal Mail Steam, 77. The imports of bullion have been £141,000 from Australia, and 188,876 dollars from New York.

Railway Shares have been in but moderate request. In the general quotations no material change has taken place. We understand that, at length, amicable arrangements have been entered into between the

North-Western and Great Northern companies. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 29½; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6½; Bristol and Exeter, 102½; Caledonian, 68; Chester and Holyhead, 24½; Eastern Counties, 13½; Eastern Union, 10½; East Lancashire, 74; East and West India Docks, and Birmingham Junction, 55; Great Northern Stock, 89; Ditto, "A Stock," 55; Great Western 90½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 94; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 80; Ditto, West Riding Union, 8½; Leeds Northern, 164; London and Blackwall, 9½; London and Brighton, 105½; London and North-Western, 119; Ditto, £10 Shares, 2½; London and South-Western, 90½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38½; Midland, 75; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 42½; Newport, Abercromby, and Hereford, 14; North Staffordshire, 13; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 53½; Scottish Central, 98; Scottish Midland, 62; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 66; Ditto, London and North-Western, Guaranteed Stock, 73; South-Eastern, 75½; South Wales, 36½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 10; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 70; York and North Midland, 61½.

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Clydesdale Junction, 55; Hull and Selby, 11½; Lowestoft, 4 per cent. 98½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 3½; Midland Bradford, 107; Northern and Eastern, 67; Royston and Hitchin, 151; South Staffordshire, 9; Wear Valley, 33½; Wilts and Somerset, 105½.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Aberdeen, 94 ex div.; Ditto, No. 2, 4½; East Anglian, 7 per cent. 5½; Ditto, 2 premium; Eastern Counties Extension, 15 prem.; Great Northern, 5 per cent. 112½; Ditto, 4½ per cent. 5½; Great Western, Redeemable, 4½ per cent. 106½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per cent. 150; Ditto, 4½ per cent. 5½; North British, 115; South-Eastern, 26½; South Yorkshire, 12½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104; York and North Midland, 104.

**FOREIGN.**—East Indian, 25½; ditto Extension, 2½; Great Indian Peninsular, 7½; Luxembourg, 7½; ditto 6 per cent Preference, 1½; Namur and Liege, with interest, 7½; Northern of France, 37½; Paris and Lyons, 28½; Paris and Orleans, 44½; Royal Swedish, 1½.

Mining Shares have continued flat. On Thursday, Agua Fria were 2½ to 3; Australasian, 2½; Ave Maria, ½; Imperial Brazilian, 5; Copiapo, 9; Great Nugget Vein Scrip, 3½; Mexican and South American, 8½; Nouveau Monde, 2½; Port Phillip, 1½; United Mexican, 4½; West Mariposa, 1½.

#### THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Owing to the heavy imports of foreign grain and flour, the demand for all kinds of English wheat, this week, has ruled heavy, at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Fine foreign qualities have been held at full currencies; but all other descriptions have given way 1s. per quarter. The barley trade has ruled very dull, at 1s. per quarter less money. In the value of malt, no change has taken place; but oats have moved off slowly, at 6d. per quarter less money. Beans and peas tolerably firm, at full quotations; but foreign flour has sold on easier terms.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 35s. to 55s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 34s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 35s. to 45s.; grinding barley, 24s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 26s. to 29s.; malling ditto, 30s. to 37s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 52s. to 58s.; brown ditto, 47s. to 52s.; Kingston and Ware, 58s. to 60s.; Chevalier, 60s. to 61s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s. to 21s.; potato ditto, 20s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 18s.; ditto, white, 17s. to 21s.; tick beans, new, 34s. to 36s.; ditto, old, 31s. to 32s.; grey peas, 30s. to 35s.; mope, 33s. to 36s.; white, 36s. to 38s.; bolvers, 37s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s. to 44s.; Suffolk, 35s. to 38s.; Stockton and Yorks, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lbs. Foreign: French flour, 34s. to 38s. 280 lb.; American, 30s. to 35s. per barrel.

**Seeds.**—The demand for all kinds of seeds, as the season for sowing is now over, is heavy, and the quotations are almost nominal. Cakes dull, and offering on easier terms.

**Linseed.**—English, sowing, 54s. to 55s.; Baltic crushing, 47s. to 50s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 46s. to 48s.; hempen, 58s. to 44s. per quarter; Coriander, 2s. to 12s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s. to 9s.; white ditto, 7s. to 9s.; and tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed new, £21 to £24 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s. to £9 10s.; ditto, foreign, £7 10s. to £9 10s. per ton. Rape cakes, £4 10s. to £5 per ton. Canary, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. Red clover, 40s. to 44s.; white ditto, 32s. to 36s.; Stockton and Yorks, 32s. to 34s. per 280 lbs. Foreign: French flour, 34s. to 38s. 280 lb.; American, 30s. to 35s. per barrel.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 44s. 6d.; barley, 31s. 4d.; oats, 12s.; rye, 30s. 7d.; beans, 35s. 2d.; peas, 35s. 3d.

**The Star Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 44s. 7d.; barley, 31s. 6d.; oats, 12s. 11d.; rye, 30s. 6d.; beans, 35s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 11d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

**Tea.**—The business doing in tea is limited, yet prices continue to be firmly supported. Common sound Congee is held at 11d. per lb. Up to Saturday last, duty was paid on 10,498,575 lb., against 15,123,281 ditto, in 1852.

**Sugar.**—The supplies brought to public sale, this week, have been extensive, yet the demand has ruled steady, at full quotations. Low to good greyish crystallized Demerara, 35s. to 38s. 6d.; mid. to good brown, 34s. to 35s. 6d.; fine white Benares, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; fine grainy yellow, 32s. to 34s. 6d.; mid. to good, 32s. to 34s. 6d.; low to good soft yellow Madras, 25s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; fine yellow Mauritius, 37s. to 40s.; common to good, 35s. to 36s. 6d.; grainy yellow, 35s. to 36s.; ord. to mid. white, 40s. to 41s. per cwt. Refined goods firm. Brown lump, 46s. 6d.; common to fine grocery, 47s. to 49s. 6d. per cwt. The total clearances to the 7th inst., were 2,074,242 cwt., against 2,073,018 ditto, in 1852.

**Coffee.**—Plantation kinds are in fair request, at full prices; otherwise the demand is heavy. Rio—Our market is in a sluggish state, at previous currencies.

**Fruit.**—Currants are in improved request, at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per cwt. Raisins are on the advance. Red Smyrna, 42s. to 45s.; black, 30s. to 35s.; Denia, 30s. to 40s.; Valencia, 30s. to 40s. per cwt.

**Provisions.**—Irish butter—the arrivals of which are but moderate—is in good request, at full prices. Limerick, 94s. to 95s.; and Tralee, 92s. to 94s. per cwt. English butter steady. Fine Dorset, 96s. to 100s. per cwt.; fresh, 10s. to 12s. per dozen lbs. Foreign hams are lower to purchase. Bacon is dearer. Waterford sizeable, 62s. to 64s.; heavy, 61s. to 63s. per cwt. Lard dull, at 7s. to 7s. 3d. for Irish bladed, and 68s. to 69s. for kags. Hams and cheese are quite dear.

**Tallow.**—Our market has become less active, and prices are a shade lower. F.Y.C. on the spot, 47s. to 47s. 15d. per cwt. The 1844 cargo, at from 46s. 3d. to 47s. 3d. not cash. Rough fat, 7s. 8d. per 8 lb.

**Oils.**—The general demand is in a sluggish state. In prices we have no change to notice.

**Coals.**—Carr's Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Tansfield Moor, 15s.; Townley, 14s. 9d.; Harton, 15s. 6d.; Hedley, 16s. 3d.; Eden Main, 17s. 3d.; Belmont, 16s. 9d.; Hilton, 18s. 3d.; Cuspass, 17s. 6d.; Kell, 17s. 6d.; Tross, 18s. 2d. per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, £3 5s. to £4 15s.; clover ditto, £4 0s. to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 15s. per load. Trade steady, at full prices.

**Spirits.**—Most kinds of rum are in better request, at full prices. Proof East India is selling at 1s. 8d.; and Lecwards, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per gallon. Brandy is rather dearer. Sales of cognac, best brands of 1851, 6s. 11d. to 7s. 1d.; ditto, 1850, 7s. 1d. to 7s. 3d. per gallon. Geneva and corn spirits are rather higher.

**Hops.**—The transactions in most kinds are limited, yet prices are well supported. Mild and East Kent pockets, 120s. to 160s.; Weald of Kent, 110s. to 125s.; Sussex, 100s. to 120s. per cwt.

**Wool.**—The next series of colonial wool sales—at which about 30,000 bales will be offered—is expected to commence on the 18th inst. Privately, very little is doing.

**Potatoes.**—The arrivals having fallen off, the demand has somewhat improved. York Regents are worth 12s. to 16s. per ton.

**Smithfield.**—Although the supplies of fat stock on offer have been seasonably extensive, the general demand has ruled steady, at full prices:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 4s. to 5s. 4d.; lamb, 3s. to 4s.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb., to sink the offals.

**Nevegate and Leadenhall.**—These markets continue to be well supplied; nevertheless, the trade is firm, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb., by the carcass.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

##### BANKRUPTS.

J. W. HAYERS, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, dealer. R. WOOD, porkman, Commercial-place, Greenwich. T. M. BOWDEN, of Old Brentford, basket-maker. W. COLEMAN, of Chesterford, Essex, horse-dealer. J. BARNES, of Napier-street, Ashley-terrace, City-road, watchmaker. G. HUNTER, of Leeds, chemist. B. LAMPOUGH, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, woollen-dresser. W. A. SPARROW, of Liverpool, metal-breaker. J. TAYLOR, of Manchester, cloth-manufacturer.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.

##### ADMIRALTY, MAY 5.

Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lieut. F. H. Ruel to be First Lieutenant, vice F. R. Newton.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

C. TULLY, of Sunderland, shipowner.

##### BANKRUPTS.

R. PENISTAN, of Staverton-row, Waltham, draper. E. T. BLAKELY, of Norwich, shawl-manufacturer. T. M. BOWDEN, of Old Brentford, basket-maker. W. COLEMAN, of Chesterford, Essex, horse-dealer. J. BARNES, of Napier-street, Ashley-terrace, City-road, watchmaker. G. HUNTER, of Leeds, chemist. B. LAMPOUGH, of Doncaster, Yorkshire, woollen-dresser. W. A. SPARROW, of Liverpool, metal-breaker. J. TAYLOR, of Manchester, cloth-manufacturer.

##### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. GARDNER, of Clarkson, wright. P. LEVY, of Edinburgh, furrier. S. WILLET, of Maxwelltown, Kirkcudbright, wood-merchant.

##### BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at 185, Grove-street, Liverpool, the wife of Herman Rohde, Esq., of a son. On the 7th inst., at Potter-Hanworth Rectory, Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Ansau, of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Westleim-grange, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Mayhew, Vicar of Darham, of a son. At Upper Belkley-street West, the wife of John Philip Curran, Esq., of a son.

On the 9







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